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ALBANIA NOTES 'GRAVE AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF U.S.'

AU160832 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Grave Aggressive Acts of U.S. Imperialism Against Libya -- The U.S. Airplanes Bombared Fiercely Tripoli and Benghazi" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 16 (ATA) -- The United States of America undertook a new aggressive military act against Libya on April 15. At about 0200 morning, the reports point out, more than 30 jets, launched from the U.S. bases in Britain and the airplane carriers of the 6th Fleet deployed in the region of Gulf of Sidra, heavily bombarded the capital city of Libya, Tripoli and the city Benghazi.

Numerous Casulties Among the Civilian Population

Radio Tripli reported that inhabited city guarters and civilian buildings of the capital have been attacked and there were several victims among the population. A spokesman of Arab League reported that the number of those killed amounts to more than 70 people. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that the Embassy of France in Tripoli was damaged by the American raids, while the Libyan Information agency, JANA, reported that as a result of the bombardments the largest part of the buildings of the Embassies of Iran and Switzerland were detroyed. According to official Libyan reports, the anti-aircraft defence opened fire at the American air pirates, downing three jets. Some hours following the night attacks, the American aviation bombarded the inhabited city quarters in Tripoli, which, according to Radio Tripoli, caused numerous casulties among the population.

Reagan Declares That He Will Repeat the Terrorist Acts Against Libya

Through this criminal act the U.S. imperialists further escalated the anti-Libyan campaign. Under the pretext of fighting against terrorism, they are implementing the state terrorism against the peoples of the sovereign countries such as the case of Libya. With an unprecedented cynicism, the officials of the American administration described their new aggressive act as an "act for self-defence". The White House spokesman, Speakes, declared that the "attacks had been carefully prepared" and that they were carried out on the personal order of the American President Reagan. In a TV speech made following the attack, the White House chief praised the policy of state terrorism, applied by his administration. He threatened that the United States is ready to undertake other attacks against Libya.

The American Secretary of Defence, Weinberger, admitted at a press conference that the use of bases in Britain to launch the jets, which took part in the attack against Libya, was done "on the authorization of the British Government". A this conference too held at the White House, the American Secretary of State Shultz said that the Soviet Union was informed of the operation and that Washington assured Moscow that "the operation was in no way spearheaded against the Soviet Union." On April 14 Pentagon informed that four Soviet warship were removed from the Libyan coasts last week.

Disdain for the European Allies by the American Administration

Different reports inform that the USA disdain not only the world public opinion, but also its European allies. The White House spokesman declared that "the decision of the EEC played no role" in adopting the decision for the American attack, referring in this way to the meeting of the Council of the Foreign Ministers of the EEC member countries in Hague, where it was expressed the opposition to an escalation of the military acts by the USA against Libya. Meanwhile, it is reported that France, Spain, and Italy had not allowed the American jets, launched from the bases of Britain, to pass on their air space.

As APS agency reports in a statement known in Athens, on April 15, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs the Karolos Papovlias, expressed the non approval of the Greek Government "regarding the American military operation that violates the international laws." The foreign minister of Holland, Van den Broek, also condemned the American attack, mentioning that the Council of Ministers of the EEC was against the anti-Libyan military acts.

The Arab Countries Condemn the Aggressive Act of the USA

The arrogance and the bandit like acts of American imperialism against Libya have aroused a wide wave of indignation in the progressive international public opinion. The secretary general of the Arab League, Shedli Klioi, described the American acts as "an aggression which aims at murdering" and a "terrorist act", stressing "its grave consequences for the whole region". The Organization for African Unity issued a statement, through which it condemns "Washington's arrogance and disdain for the international laws" and expresses "its full solidarity with the Libyan people". A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry of Algeria pointed out that the "use of strength by the United States of America against Libya will increase the tension in the Mediterranean" and expressed the full support of Algeria for the Libyan people.

The Libyan Armed Forces attack installations in the Italian island of Lampeduza. The French news agency, AFP, referring to Radio Tripoli reported that on April 15 afternoon, the Libyan Armed Forces destrooyed the telecommunication installations in the Italian island of Lampeduza, south of Sicily, as a counter-reply to the American-Atlantic aggression against Libyan Jamahiriya.

FOTO CAMI ON HOXHA DEATH ANNIVERSARY

AU110957 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Apr 86

["The Name and Deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha Will Live in Centuries -- Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- One year is completed since the day when our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha departed from the fold of the party and people, whom he loved so much and for whom he made more than any other personality in the history of our nation, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses among others in its editorial today, written by comrade Foto Cami, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

The pain over the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha was really great but even greater was the strength that followed this grief. The determination to turn the grief into strength, precisely as Comrade Enver Hoxha himself has taught us, not only softened the hearts of the communists and all the people, but it was changed into a powerful revolutionary movement, an unprecedented mobilisation and impetus, unity and mass initiative throughout the country.

The great revolutionary movement "standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha", which has been embraced by all the working masses of our country, expresses the great revolutionary potential of the Albanian people, who by implementing them into life, show the greatest honour and respect for the ideas and teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This is the sole correct road that the people chose to honour and carry forward the ideas and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Enver Hoxha symbolized the century long dreams and aspirations of the Albanian people for freedom and independence, for knowledge and culture, for national dignity and emancipation. Socialist Albania is proud of its great son who put it in a place of honour among the civilized nations of the world, who introduced it on to the correct and happy road of socialism, that gave it a reputation and enormous prestige.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is one of those giants of the revolutionary thought and action who assume the rare right of becoming synonyms of their people and nation. Through his colossal activity at the head of the party and people for about 50 years he became the synonym of the Albanian people and the new Albania. The portrait of the present Albania is his portrait and he left the homeland as he wanted. "Our generation the present generation," Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "are happy that they had the honour to be contemporaries and co-fighters, each on his own front, with this legandary and immortal teacher. But our people and the generations to come have also another equally great honour, the honour of being fighters who will carry even forward the deed of Comrade Enver, thus realizing the sacred oath that the party and people have made to keep Albania always red, to preserve the unity as the apple of the eye, to march always forward on the road of communism."

Not only did Comrade Enver Hoxha gave the people the party, the fighting detachment that would lead them in the struggle and revolution, but since at the beginning he built and forged a revolutionary party of the new type which embodied the best virtues of the Albanian people and enriched them with new virtues of the revolution and Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the greatest patriot of all times, taught the people to have an unshakable faith in their forces and having such a faith he led them in all the struggles and victories.

It was a great fate for our antifascist national liberation war to have the leader of the party Comrade Enver Hoxha as a strategist and commander. The unity of the people that he realised through the creation of the National Liberation Front and the excellent, correct military organisation he manifested through the creation of the National Liberation Army, were sure pillars on which was based our struggle and the decisive factors of its victory. It is his great historical merit that November 29, 1944 marked not only the driving out of the Nazi-fascist occupiers but also the establishment of the people's power and the introduction of Albania on the road of socialism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha was a man of the future and this is one of the outstanding features of his personality. Rarely could anyone determine in such an exact and detailed way the roads, rhythms, sources and directions of our economic-social socialist development, as he did.

The development of industry and agriculture, science and technique, arts and culture, army and defence, every field of our progress has in its foundations the ideas, projects, the teachings and concrete leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Present Albania is a deed of the party and people, fruit of the outstanding leadership by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

His unbent revolutionary, consistent and firm Marxist-Leninist stand and the lofty internationalist spirit would naturally place Comrade Enver Hoxha in the front rank of the fighters for the just cause of the peoples and oppressed classes. The role and contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha surpass the borders of our small country and when we have a legitimate pride for the glorious struggles of the party and Albanian people against imperialism and revisionism, here it is the engagement and leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha in this struggle.

The genuine revolutionaries and democrats, the progressive and Marxist-Leninist forces, the freedom loving peoples, have seen in Comrade Enver Hoxha a reliable backing and consistent supporter. The honour and estimation of the revolutionary and progressive world was the natural reward of his great merits and contributions. Comrade Enver Hoxha took interest in a large number of the most important problems of our time, giving correct answers from the viewpoint of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

He has proceeded the process of the social development and has carried the theoretical thought and revolutionary practice of the Party of Labour of Albania to untrodden paths of the revolutionary movement.

He was a man of action, of energetic revolutionary actions, but he was also profound thinker and theoretician and the man who through his ardent word mobilised the people. Enver Hoxha was the great fighter of the truth and justice, the rare fighter that triumphed in all the battles. The great moments of the historic clashes with the plots of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, of Yugoslav revisionists and other sworn enemies of socialists Albania and Albanian people, cannot be understood without evoking the central and decisive role of Enver Hoxha.

The great deed he left us as heritage is theoretical and practical, a major synthesis of both sides of human activity, it includes all the fields of the ideological, social, political, economic and cultural life, etc, and constitutes an orientation and reference point for all the problems facing us during the process of the socialist construction and the onward march of our revolution. The teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha are teachings of the party and leadership for action in all its activity at present and in the future. In this profound understanding and creative application of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, lied the inexhaustible strength of the thought and action of our party, the guarantee to the non stop progress of the Albanian socialist society in all the fields.

Enver Hoxha raised on foot a party and people that are capable to cope with every situation. Many suppositions were unfolded many prognostications were casted by different political forces abroad, which made their calculations on the worn out schemes of the events and development in this or that former communist country. Our political situation at home which is stronger than ever, showed that these calculations, just as in the past, were wrong. Enver Hoxha conceived the idea and created with his own hand a strong Albania and a heroic party that guarantee to the people the security for the present and the coming generations. Through this guarantee the Albanian people united stronger than ever round the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head have been mobilised to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the new five year plan and to attain fresh successes on all the fronts of socialist construction.

Enver Hoxha will always live in the hearts of the Albanian people and will always mobilize them in the work for the socialist construction of the country. The new Albania and Enver Hoxha are one and inseparable, therefore his name and deed will live through centuries.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECLARATION ON LIBYA RAID

AU151819 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA) -- Following is the text of a declaration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"It was with indignation and deep concern that the Bulgarian people has received the news of the absolutely unprovoked air carried out by the United States of America against the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in the early hours of April 15 this year. According to media reports, American warplanes, coming from military bases on British territory and from aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, bombed the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. This aggressive act has resulted in the loss of innocent life and has caused considerable damage to property. These U.S. actions had been preceded by military preparations and by an all-out anti-Libyan campaign, launched under the pretext of framed up and totally unsubstantiated accusations of a Libyan involvement in terrorism. The U.S. NATO allies were strongly pressured to join in this campaign.

"All this was needed in order to find a justification for the U.S. aggressive actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The true reason is that the ruling circles in Washington are not happy with her progressive home policy and with her anti-imperialist foreign policy.

A number of other countries' peoples are also afflicted by U.S. neoglobalism. Guided by its imperial policy, the White House brazenly interferes in the internal affairs of sovereign states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Is not there a cynical ring to Washington's protestations of "concern" over human rights, when it was precisely from Washington that the order came today to spill innocent blood in a country thousands of kilometres away from the America coasts? The impudence is all the more obvious, bearing in mind that President Reagan did not even bother to consult U.S. Congress when he ordered the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. The claims that the aggression was carried out with the purpose of "self defence" are just as hypocritical. He went so far as to justify the fresh act of piracy by...the U.N. Charter! The President took advantage of his televised address to the nation to level fresh invectives not only against Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, but also to menace sovereign Libya, describing her as "an enemy to the U.S." and as a "threat" to Western Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and so on.

The truth is that Libya has irritated American neoglobalists by her independent policy, her consistent defense of the rights of the Palestinian people, her support to all forces who are struggling for independence and freedom in the Middle East.

The idea underlying the new American act of aggression is clear: This is an attempt to intimidate the Libyan people, to bring the Arab states down to their knees, and to show to other countries that the present American Administration will not hesitate before using military force in the pursuance of its hegemonist political plans. It is now clear that by brandishing the international terrorism scare, American imperialism is openly displaying its role of an international gendarme. It is still too early to speak about the consequences of the new American act of state-sponsored terrorism but there is no doubt that by violating the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter, Washington has placed the world at the brink of very dangerous consequences.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'STATE TERRORISM' AGAINST LIBYA

AU151747 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 15 Apr 86

["An Act of State Terrorism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA commentator Vecheslav Tunev) -- American imperialism has committed another gory crime with exceedingly dangerous consequences for peace and security in the Mediterranean and worldwide: From gross and inadmissible invectives against Libya and her leadership, form shows of military strength and provocations against that sovereign and freedom-loving nation, Washington proceeded to direct aggression. The policy of neoglobalism officially pursued by the U.S. Administration, started speaking in the tongue of bombs, fire and death. That same tongue to which Washington restored in Vietnam, Genada and Nicaragua....

"This aggressive act by the U.S. against a sovereign state has revealed the true essence of the 'neoglobalistic' policy pursued by the U.S. Administration, which is expressed in the flagrant use of force, in disrespect for the nations' self-determination, in defiance of the U.N. Charter and of the universally recognized standards of international law.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely condemns this latest act of state-sponsored Terrorism on the part of the U.S. against the friendly Libyan Jamahiriyah and demands that the American Administration stop its aggressive actions endangering peace not only in the Mediterranean but throughout the world.

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in defence of her independence, of her sovereign right to determine by herself the road of her progressive socio-economic development and to implement her anti-imperialist foreign policy."

ARAB AMBASSADORS IN SOFIA SHOW SUPPORT FOR LIBYA

AU160822 Sofia BRA in English 0756 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Solidarity Against Barbaric Aggression" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) -- Last night, the ambassadors of the Arab countries accredited to Bulgaria visited the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to express the solidarity of their peoples and governments with the Libyan people. They condemned the barbaric attack of the U.S.

In connection with the American aggression, they have issued a declaration branding the U.S. raid as an act constituting a serious threat to peace, just as any aggression against an Arab land. The declaration recalls the hostile U.S. actions preceding the attack and calls on the international community to bridle the aggressive American policy against small nations.

Contrary to the expectations of the American leaders, the declaration says, the Arab nation, the Arab peoples and governments stand firmly by their brothers in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, by the Libyan people and by the Libyan leadership against that barbaric aggression.

MORE FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 13TH BCP CONGRESS

4 Apr SFRY's Vidic's Speech

AU091428 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 pp 9, 10

[Speech delivered by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 86]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, Dear comrades,

Permit me to read the greetings message of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee to your Congress:

On behalf of the LCY, we address to you, the delegates at the 13th BCP Congress, comradely greetings, and to the workers class, as well as to the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria we extend sincere wishes for the comprehensive progress and prosperity of your country.

The communists and all working people insocialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia are following with attention and interest the social processes taking place in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Your 13th Congress is assessing the results and mapping out the future tasks of social development, at the end of a stage in which the working people in your country, under BCP leadership, achieved remarkable results in the material and social development of the country. The basic trends and goals for the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria throughout the period up to 2000 are a brilliant expression of the aspiration to more efficiently resolve the topical problems of socioeconomic development, which will ensure a better life for the working people and will open great and new opportunities for your country's further progress, through the application of the contemporary achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. We are convinced that the 13th BCP Congress and its decisions will make an important, new contribution to the achievement of these goals.

The development of the SFRY within the last 40 years was characterized by great achievements in all fields of life and by a constant struggle of the organized, socialist forces to overcome the great problems emerging in the course of our development. The results achieved are consolidating our confidence that our socialist society, at the threshold of a new millenium, is capable of coping with the new challenges and responsibilities.

The mastering and conquest of new horizons in socialist democracy and the fact that we are focusing our attention on everything progressive in world development are some of the aspects of our life, to which we attach particular importance. This is why our strategic line is the further development of socialist self-management relations and the intensification of the decisive impact and influence of the working people upon the process of our social development. All preparations for the 13th LCY Congress are focused on this task.

We hope that the fruitful cooperation between our two neighbor countries will continue to develop with success upon the basis of a full respect for the independence, equal rights, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as on the basis of the inviolability of borders, upon the principles of non-interference, and mutual advantage.

The past and the present of our countries, as well as the progressive goals for which we are striving, oblige us to devote constant care to overcoming the open and controversial questions existing between us. This is even more important since the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations exerts great influence upon the total state of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, as well as on a larger scale. Our two countries are able to greatly contribute to implementing the aspirations of all Balkan peoples for the transformation of the Balkans into a true zone of peace and cooperation, into a zone free of nuclear arms.

In mentioning this, we must take into consideration the fact that the neglect of historical realities can only make more difficult the comprehensive development of friendly cooperation, which is the sincere wish and a necessity for all peoples in this area of the world.

The responsibility of all governments and of all important political factors is great and it is their duty to actively contribute to overcoming the difficulties inherited from the historical past, as well as to overcome the controversies and prejudices of the past, so that the Balkans do not lag behind the European and worldwide, progressive processes and aspirations.

We would once more like to assure you that the SFRY sincerely wishes to develop not only normal relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, but comprehensive, friendly relations. In addition to this, we stress in particular the fact, that both the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, which immediately border on the People's Republic of Bulgaria, also manifest such interest and readiness.

World peace and the very existence of mankind are directly threatened today by the constantly accelerating arms race in the field of nuclear weapons, as well as in the sectors of conventional, chemical, and other types of weapons. The real threat of deploying other types of modern weapons in outer space has also increased. Great efforts were recently devoted and a great number of constructive proposals were submitted to stop this destructive process and in order to implement a turn for the better toward universal and full disarmament. The world has entered a stage when the struggle for peace and for a total reduction of international tension, as well as the striving for cooperation among all states in a spirit of peaceful coexistence and in conformity with the principles and goals of the UN Charter assume the greatest importance and are a priority for mankind.

The SFRY is an active participant in the Nonaligned Movement and as such it rejects the policy of domination and hegemony, it directs all its activities toward an energetic solution of all international questions of vital importance for the present generations and for the future of mankind.

As regards the construction of a world without wars, a world of peace, progress and free development, we can say that the broad activities of the workers and other progressive parties and movements for social and national liberation, as well as the activities of workers trade unions, and of the other, progressive forces in the world contribute greatly.

We are now justified in stating that within the framework of the development of socialism as a universal process, important experience is increasingly accumulated and great, social reforms are promoted for the prompter establishment of new relations.

All this even more intensifies the importance of comprehensive cooperation between progressive and democratic parties, as well as movements; it enhances the importance of a constructive exchange of opinions and experience on the basis of fully equal rights, on the basis of mutual respect, and on the basis of the responsibility which each party and movement assumes toward its own workers class and people.

In expressing our wish for a further development of successful cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and for the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, we wish successful work to your 13th BCP Congress!

4 Apr Cuba's Almeida's Speech

AU111635 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 9

[Speech delivered by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, to the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, Comrades, Esteemed Guests,

It is a great honor for our delegation to convey fraternal and cordial greetings to the 13th Congress of the glorious BCP on behalf of the Cuban Communists and on behalf of our entire people, as well as on Comrade Fidel Castro's personal behalf.

We are glad to share with you, the worthy representatives of the Bulgarian Communists and of the Bulgarian people, the common satisfaction at the remarkable successes in the construction of socialism, achieved in your country, as well as to witness the discussion of important, new tasks, emerging at the difficult stage of construction of developed socialism, tasks which were analyzed and updated in a thoroughly creative and critical spirit in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech.

The successes of socioeconomic development, achieved in Bulgaria within a short historical period, the transformation of Bulgaria from a once-backward agricultural country into an industrial-agrarian state which is facing the task of mastering the most advanced sectors of science and technology today, are successes which go beyond the borders of this country and represent an irrefutable example for the superiority of the socialist system, for the tremendous advantages which this system offers to the peoples in their irresistible aspirations for development under the conditions of complete social justice.

Permit me to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to express our admiration and our respect for those people who nearly a century ago laid down the foundations of the emerging Marxist-Leninist party on the Bulgarian soil, foundations which were further built by Georgi Dimitrov. His cause and deeds are an inexhaustible source of lessons for all communists, and you -- the builders of socialist Bulgaria -- have taken over this cause as worthy successors.

We Cubans are directly involved witnesses as regards the loyalty of the BCP and of the Bulgarian people to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. There is no episode in the exacerbation of the threats of North American imperialism against our revolution, and there is no stage in our economic development, in which we have not felt the fraternal solidarity of Bulgaria, which shared our dangers, as well as our economic efforts and victories. This is why we are eternally grateful to you.

Our two parties and peoples, overcoming geographical distance between the two countries, have established an indestructible friendship, which is based on the same ideology and on our common experience in the struggle for freedom. This friendship which today represents a true example of fraternal relations of a new type, is entirely subjected to the service of the cause of peace and socialism.

Recently, our party held its third congress. This gave us an opportunity to assess the achievements of the past and to discuss in a thorough and critical manner the shortcomings which we must eliminate in order to achieve the highest goals of development in our society.

Today we are assessing our considerable achievements in all spheres of social life with legitimate pride. Health protection, education, and culture as well as the well-being of our entire people are constantly improving. The past, which was characterized by injustice, starvation, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and corruption, and which the revolution had to overcome, is gone forever. The banner of socialism is waving over the territory of free Cuba.

The successes and victories of our people in all the years of heroic and selfless struggle under the conditions of all kinds of threats and aggressions of imperialism, under the conditions of a constant economic blockade, which still continues for more than a quarter of a century, are indissolubly linked to the international solidarity accorded to us, and particularly to the timely and selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, which decisively contributed to our economic development and to the defense of our revolutionary achievements.

Comrades,

The cause and the creative achievements of our peoples and of all mankind today are threatened by the warmongering, irresponsible, and arrogant policy of North American imperialism, which has produced a dangerous approach to the possibility of nuclear war. The Communist Party of Cuba thinks that the struggle for peace, for resisting and foiling this imperialist policy is a task of vital importance for our epoch, the solution of which requires from all revolutionary and progressive forces that they devote their greatest efforts to it.

In this fateful battle the firm policy, based on principle, conducted by the Soviet Union and its indomitable striving for peace are emerging with particular strength as an insurmountable obstacle to imperialism. The Soviet Union will not permit the plans of imperialism for military superiority, aimed at subjecting the world to its domination, to be implemented.

We confirm our unshakable support for the program to eliminate all nuclear weapons in the world to the end of our century. This program was submitted by Comrade Gorbachev and we also support the decisions of the historical 27th CPSU Congress, which with renewed daring and an innovative spirit as well as with a critical approach, mapped out tasks of great scope, tasks that will play an exceptional role as regards their importance not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the whole world. At the 27th Congress it was once more confirmed that socialism and peace are indissolubly linked to each other.

Imperialism believes that it can impose its strategy in our area more easily and with less risk. This is why the North American administration adopted the course of a counterrevolutionary crusade in this area and is overtly supporting and encouraging the reactionary forces. The examples are well-known: the cynical efforts to destroy the heroic Sandinist revolution and to liquidate national revolution El Salvador are notorious, and the same applies to the efforts to destabilize Angola and to the machinations to obstruct the independence of Namibia.

Imperialism continues, at the same time, to accord its disgraceful support for the detestable apartheid regime and openly supports the aggressive expansionism of Israel, increasing the obstacles to finding a just solution for the tragic situation of the Palestinian people, on which world public opinion insists. The North American administration is adopting actions to prevent the heroic people of the Sahara from achieving independence and overtly supports the counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Cambodia. The imperialists are trying to accuse the socialist countries of alleged participation in terrorist actions, such as the absurd efforts to accuse Bulgarian citizens of participating in an attempt against the pope's life, for which they could not submit even one proof. In a word, there is no reactionary cause which has not been supported by the backward and extremely primitive Reagan administration.

This profoundly anachronistic policy was opposed and is still opposed by the energetic resistance of the peoples. The experience of the recent, hard years, full of difficulties and danger, must teach a lesson to imperialism: the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence, and for the right to a decent way of life is invincible.

The peoples of the so-called Third World are waging another struggle, which is no less fateful. It is a struggle against the dramatic and tragic starvation, poverty, and unemployment, under which these people are suffering. This is accompanied by the unbearable burden of foreign debts, which exceed thousands of billions of dollars. Under these unjust and absurd conditions an increasing number of voices are raised, that these debts, which cannot be paid, should be cancelled and that just international, economic relations should be established enabling these countries to proceed in their development. These voices also demand that the arms race should be stopped so that the means necessary for this development should become free and should be transferred to the satisfaction of the urgent needs of millions of human beings. We are convinced that in this struggle the peoples of the developing countries will be able to rely upon the solidarity of our brothers from the socialist countries.

Esteemed comrades,

We, the Cuban Communists, are fully convinced of the fact that the industrious Bulgarian people will be able to cope with the challenge which emerges in the process of the economic and scientific-technical development of their country, that they will cope with these tasks with the same heroism and resolve with which they were able to defeat the fascist occupiers, as well as the poverty and backwardness inherited from the capitalist regime.

We are aware of the fact that in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress you will achieve new successes and victories, which will be to the benefit of the cause of socialism in Bulgaria and throughout the world.

We confirm our unshakable will to pursue the development of our sincere and fraternal friendship between communists, as well as our profound conviction that the exemplary cooperation between our two parties and peoples will strengthen and will be increasingly intensified. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries we will continue to march forward with firm and confident steps along the bright path of socialism and communism.

Eternal glory to those who made the brilliant present of socialist Bulgaria possible!

Long live the BCP!

Long live the indestructible friendship between Cuba and Bulgaria!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live peace and socialism!

HONDURAN CP LEADER INTERVIEWED AT CONGRESS

AU101638 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 8 Apr 86 p 3

[Evtim Stankov interview with Rigoberto Padilla Rush, general secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras, time and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Stankov]: How can you describe the contribution of the Communist Party of Honduras to the joint struggle of the country's left-wing forces against imperialism's efforts to transform Honduras into a gendarme of its interests in the area?

[Rigoberto Padilla Rush]: Since its first appearance in political life, our party has engaged in intensive propaganda activity among the workers, peasants, students, and the intelligentsia, as well as among the small and medium-size landowners, to reveal the true causes of our backwardness and lack of independence by pointing out the fact that American imperialism and its "extended arms," the banana companies, as well as their local lackeys are responsible for the economic exploitation and poverty of our country. Since the beginning of the eighties our party has been warning about the danger threatening our country and peace in the area, pointing out the necessity of struggle against the Pentagon's efforts to harness Honduras to the chariot of its interventionist policy. We also demonstrated that former President Suaso Cordoba and the former commander in chief of the armed forces, General Alfonso Martinez, were a very dangerous team, because under the pretext of an alleged threat from "international communism" and by attributing expansionist intentions to the Sandinist Government, they engaged in the so-called policy of national security, as a result of which hundreds of people's leaders and public figures were kidnapped and disappeared without leaving any trace. At the same time we warned the left-wing forces that after Washington has transformed Honduras into an area of crucial importance for its own interventionist strategy, the patriotic struggle against the Somosa clique and the American invaders becomes the most important issue. We stressed the urgent necessity to implement a unity of action, regardless of ideological and religious differences, and stressed the fact that all social and political forces that have an interest in preserving peace and rejecting the policy of war, and that strive to prevent the transformation of Honduras into a firing range of operations against the revolution and against the liberation processes in which our fraternal neighbor peoples are engaged, must unite.

[Stankov]: Can you tell us what the Communist Party of Honduras is doing for the unification of the left-wing forces in a broad democratic front against imperialism?

[Rigoberto Padilla Rush] Following the 1980 February plenum of our party's Central Committee, we developed a line of unity of the left-wing forces as the only correct line of our strategy. When the government of Sauso Cordoba sold our country to the American imperialists and to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries -- so that they may engage in an aggression against the Sandinist people's revolution from the territory of our country, and so that they may attack the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador -- our party, in implementing the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, launched the thesis about the alliance of the left-wing for joint actions with all other parties of the democratic, lower middle-class opposition, such as the Party of Innovation and Unity, the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democrats, and so forth. There is even more: We declare that in this dramatic period in the history of Central America, which raises the question about preserving peace or causing an "explosion" in the area, when our international duty demands that we defend the Sandinist revolution and prevent the suppressing of El Salvador's revolutionary processes, we must extend our hand to the liberal and conservative circles, to the Catholics and patriotic officers who, even if they are not convinced of the necessity to accomplish a democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, declare themselves resolutely against any intervention and in favor of restoring national sovereignty and peace. This wide front has already been established and is waging a persevering struggle to avert a war between Honduras and Nicaragua, which would have disastrous consequences.

[Stankov] Are you visiting our country for the first time? Can you describe your impressions of the work of the Congress?

[Rigoberto Padillo Rush] I am visiting Bulgaria for the third time. I must admit that every time I come I find this country innovated, full of surprises, and even more beautiful. I am always delighted by the Bulgarian people, fascinated by their great heroes and leaders, such as Botev, Levski, Blagoev, and Dimitrov, by the heroic exploits of their legendary partisans and fighters against fascism and, last but not least, by the firm resolve of the present-day generation to transform their motherland from a backward, agrarian country, into an industrial nation with developed agriculture within 4 decades. This transformation is a source of inspiration and an example for the Latin American peoples. I think that all this was reflected in the 13th BCP Congress, which we had the pleasure of attending as guests. I was impressed by the innovative and bold spirit characterizing the Draft Theses submitted to the congress for discussion, by the scope of the leap which you are prepared to accomplish so that the People's Republic of Bulgaria may join the pace of progress of the most developed European states during the forthcoming 5-year-plan period, and throughout the period preceeding the end of this century.

LIBYAN DELEGATE GREETS 13th BCP CONGRESS

AU150810 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 86 p 6

["Greetings of Comrade Bashir Khuwaj Khuwadi, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah," to the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, gentlemen delegates, dear guests,

I would like to convey to you most cordial greetings, and through you to greet the friendly Bulgarian people and its party and state leadership, which has devoted all its powers and time to the good and the advance of its fighting people.

In its struggle the Bulgarian people stand firmly shoulder-to-shoulder with the peoples of the countries of the socialist community and the peoples of all progressive, peace-loving, and freedom-loving states; shoulder to shoulder with all who are striving toward the building of a world without differences between the interests of peoples, and toward the establishment of an international economic order free of exploitation and of political and economic domination, in which equal rights may reign between the different nations and peoples, regardless of the political and economic situation in which they are; and with all who are striving to establish international relations on a humane and lawful basis equally valid for all states.

I express my gratitude and esteem toward the friendly Bulgarian people and its party and state leaders for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality which was rendered to us from our very arrival in this friendly country. I also thank the BCP leadership for the invitation sent to us to attend this people's forum and to take part together with the Bulgarian people in your inspiring congress.

Allow me to convey the greetings of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great First of September Revolution, to you and to his friend, President Todor Zhivkov, for whom he has the greatest respect. Allow me also to convey greetings to you from the members of our leading organizations, who offer their wishes for your congress's complete success.

We offer our wishes that the congress will adopt most favorable decisions which will serve the interests of your friendly people.

Dear friends,

Remarkable relations exist between the Libyan and the Bulgarian peoples, relations which have been confirmed through a number of bilateral agreements in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other fields, relations which were crowned by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two friendly countries. Today we stand at the side of the Bulgarian people in its struggle for the further progress and flourishing of its culture. We offer the hand of friendship to your people and to all peoples who are fighting to build a just and free life in all corners of the world.

Our people, which has finally cast off all the traditional means of government and has won its right to power and to manage its own riches and arms, has recorded in the document establishing the power of the people its decision to defend the freedom of its lands. Today, our people stands firmly on the side of the fighters for freedom, supports all national liberation movements in the world, and rejects the policy of domination, irrespective of who is conducting such a policy. During these days the Libyan people are being subjected to a crusading terrorist aetack on the part of American imperialism and world Zionism, with the aim of forcing us to abandon our goals and humane principles which oppose the imperialist policy of the United States, which in turn is attempting to deceive peoples into believing that it is defending freedom and fighting against world terrorism. The United States accuses our country and others who reject imperialist domination of supporting terrorism, while the whole world knows who is practicing organized state terrorism.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah is on the side of the fighters for freedom and supports the peoples of Palestine, the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Grenada, and others who have been subjected to torture and murder on the part of the fascist racist regimes, assisted, financed, and supplied with weapons by the United States.

The United States is establishing military bases throughout the world; amassing naval armadas in the seas and oceans; deploying weapons of annihilation in other countries while exposing their peoples to real destruction; intensifying the furious race to accumulate nuclear, neutron, and bacteriological weapons; and threatening with its fighting ships, aircraft, and nuclear missiles the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are fighting for liberation from the grasp of imperialism.

Dear friends,

The United States is drawing the world toward the abyss of a war of annihilation which will destroy human civilization and will wipe the human race off the face of the earth.

In the White House succeeding administrations are making efforts to create a situation of permanent tension in the world and are threatening international security, in order to compel mankind to live in an atmosphere of alarm and terror.

Since World War II the United States has been attempting to conduct an imperialist policy aimed at imposing domination on the peoples. This policy finds expression in the U.S. political, economic, and military expansion, and in its attempts to gain control of the world through its huge corporations and through supplying loans and doubtful forms of aid. It is attempting to make use of the economic and cultural backwardness of the poor countries to force them to move into the sphere of American influence, using puppet regimes which rule only on paper, while the United States robs these peoples of their riches.

Friends,

Our people gives a high assessment to the policy of the peoples of the socialist countries, led by the friendly Soviet Union, to the worthy position adopted by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev regarding the American aggression against our country, and to his sincere call for disarmament and the withdrawal of the foreign fleets from the Mediterranean, as well as as to the support of all governments and mass organizations. We highly value the wave of anger and the protest campaign of all the peoples of the world against the American aggression against our people.

The Libyan people declare to the whole world their determination to firmly resist the neo-Nazism of the United States -- a center of world terrorism, and to destroy it, whatever the cost. Our people will never agree to live under the organized state terror which the United States is trying to impose on it.

The people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, assisted by the other freedom-loving peoples in the world, will continue to struggle against the American fascist provocation, in order to eliminate it and deliver mankind from its consequences.

Friends,

The world will continue to live in an atmosphere of threats, terror, and insecurity, unless the following requirements are fulfilled:

The elimination of American imperialism through the destruction of its bases and interests, which extend over the whole of the globe, and through the destruction of the nuclear arms arsenals; the halting of the arms race and the so-called "star wars"; the elimination of all manifestations of imperialism in the world; the removal of the racist regimes; the liberation of the international organizations, led by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, from U.S. domination, by moving the seat of the United Nations to a small state which has no colonial aspirations; the establishment of an international economic order free of the domination of the banks of the imperialist states and the international monopolies, under which all states, small and large, poor and rich, will enjoy equal rights; and the establishment of international relations which respect the international laws under which states cooperate with one another on the basis of equal rights.

Finally, I would like once again to express my thanks and gratitude.

Let us move forward!

PDPA Rafi's Greeting

AU101929 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 86 p 7

["Greeting of Comrade Muhammad Rafi, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," read on 5 April at the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Dear participants in the work of the 13th BCP Congress,

Allow me first of all on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and on the personal behalf of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to convey the warmest greetings and wishes to you, the delegates of the 13th BCP Congress, and through you to the entire Bulgarian working people, and express my deepest and friendly gratitude for the invitation addressed to the PDPA Central Committee delegation to take part in the work of your congress.

Dear comrades,

The PDPA and the Afghan people know well and highly value the heroic struggle of your party and people against the dictatorship of the monarchy and Hitlerite fascism. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other countries of the socialist community, led by the great USSR, is an important factor which contributes to the fact that Europe has been living in peace and cooperation for 40 years already, something which has never happened before. As a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism led by the United States and its allies, the danger of war, and especially a nuclear war, is increasing. Imperialism's efforts to achieve military superiority, intensify the arms race and spread it to space, utilize state terrorism in the international arena, interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples, and announce a "crusade" against socialist countries, the international workers class, and the national-liberation movements, and ever increase world tension.

The initiatives of the socialist countries and the numerous peaceful proposals of the USSR for protecting peace and saving the planet from nuclear destruction, reflect the striving and determination of all working and progressive people, and are decisively supported by our people, party, and revolutionary government.

Comrades,

We are proud of our fraternal friendship with your beautiful socialist country. This friendship between our peoples is not a new phenomenon. In the past the People's Republic of Bulgaria has also rendered comprehensive assistance to our people's economic, technical, and cultural development, and after the April Revolution, especially after its new stage, relations between our parties and peoples were elevated to a new qualitative level. The official and friendly visit of Comrade Babrak Karmal to our hospitable country, was a great step toward strengthening and expanding relations between our peoples, parties, and countries.

The introductory speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov demonstrated the comprehensive development of fraternal Bulgaria in all areas of life of the working people, achieved as a result of implementing the decisions of the previous congresses, and especially the 12th BCP Congress. This pleases the PDPA, our revolutionary country's people, and progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world.

Dear Comrades,

The 27th Congress of the CPSU -- the party of the great Lenin -- adopted documents of historic significance. The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, read by the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, contained realistic and comprehensive proposals on protecting peace and saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union are a great step toward preserving human civilization, and we are firmly convinced that with their implementation mankind can enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons.

Esteemed comrades,

The crude, reactionary, imperialist, and unannounced war against our revolutionary country, under the direct leadership of the criminal U.S. imperialism, has been continuing for 8 years already. The reactionary forces in the region, Pakistan's militaristic government, Iran's medieval regime, and unfortunately the PRC actively participates in this broad collusion. In military-training camps on their territory American, British, Chinese, and other instructors from reactionary Arab countries, train and arm anti-Afghan bandits and send them to conduct violence and destruction in our country. As a result of these actions damage amounting to 40 billion afghanis has been inflicted on us.

Dear comrades,

Despite the provocation and crude aggression of reaction and imperialism, the anti-feudal and anti-imperialistic April Revolution is successfully developing and continues its victorious march in the interest of our diligent people, and in the interest of peace in the region and the world.

The elections for local organs of state government that are taking place in a fully democratic and free atmosphere are another manifestation of real democracy on our country.

Recently, representatives of all national and democratic classes and strata, most of whom do not belong to any political party, were added to the composition of the Revolutionary Council with a view to facilitating the broader participation of the people in the revolutionary transformations and management, and in the implementation of the theses of Comrade Babrak Karmal on the national-democratic character of the April Revolution and its urgent tasks under the present conditions. The implementation of the reform in agriculture and water economy continues with the direct participation of the peasants and in their interest. Construction, communications, free medical assistance, and education are expanding, as is the campaign against illiteracy.

The traditional and historic Loya Tirga -- the Great National Assembly -- and the Supreme Jirga of the border tribes were successfully organized. The representatives of these supreme forums unanimously approved the international and international policy of the party and government, and expressed active support for their proposals to close and fortify the borders. They expressed their boundless gratitude to the USSR for the fraternal and selfless assistance rendered to our country. Our people's destiny is inseparable from the destiny of all world peoples. Precisely as we struggle for total victory against the wild counterrevolution imported from outside, and to consolidate peace in our country, so we consider as our victory the successes of the heroic Bulgarian people along the road of constructing the developed socialist society and increasing Bulgaria's role and authority in the international arena.

Allow me to take this opportunity to mention with pride and a sense of honor the combat solidarity between our parties and peoples, which constantly struggle to implement our common goals -- peace and social progress -- and to express our boundless gratitude to the BCP and Bulgaria's Government and people on the fraternal assistance rendered to the PDPA, the government, and the heroic Afghan people, and wish new successes to Bulgaria's party, government, and working people along the road of putting into effect the decisions of the 13th Congress of the fraternal BCP.

Long live the fraternal Bulgarian people!

May the indestructible Afghan-Bulgarian friendship live throughout the centuries!

Long live the BCP!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Comrade delegates to the 13th BCP Congress, allow me to hand Comrade Todor Zhivkov the greetings message of the PDPA Central committee.

LPRP's Souphanouvong's Speech

AU102047 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 10

[Speech, delivered by Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Republic and of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and leader of the Lao delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, members of the Presidium, Esteemed delegates and guests,

The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] is happy to have the honor of participating in the work of the 13th BCP congress, the congress of the glorious BCP, which is the worthy vanguard of the workers class and of the industrious Bulgarian people. On this occasion I would like to convey to all delegates present at this congress, and through them to all communists, as well as to the entire Bulgarian people who are the comrades-in-arms of the Lao people, our feelings of fraternal solidarity and deep affection. I would like to convey to you most sincere greetings on behalf of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the Lao Communists, and of our entire people.

Comrades,

After listening to the introductory speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, we became convinced that under the leadership of the BCP, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the great deeds of Georgi Dimitrov have been pursued. The industrious Bulgarian people, who have devoted themselves to creative labor, were able successfully to expand their efforts in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. All this helped them to expand considerably the economic basis of Bulgaria and, in particular, to develop scientific-technical level of production for the purpose of increasing labor productivity and quality of goods. Bulgaria today is a socialist country based on modern industry and agriculture, on progressive science and on high technical standards. Education, culture, and medical services are also highly developed in this country. The standards of your country's material and cultural life are constantly raised. The country has a powerful defense capacity. As a member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA the People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly and actively contributing to the consolidation of the socialist community, whose main core is represented by the Soviet Union, for the purpose of preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world. the victory achieved by the Bulgarian people confirms that the BCP has been capable of applying the creative teaching of Marxism-Leninism under the specific conditions existing in their country. The BCP has set an example and gives impetus to the peoples who are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. These tremendous successes of the Bulgarian people contributed to enhancing the role and prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the international scene. The Lao people are rejoicing at these successes and regard them as their own.

Comrades,

During the last 10 years, since the day the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] was proclaimed under the leadership of its LPRP, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the people of Laos had to accomplish two tasks of strategic importance: the defense of the motherland, and the construction of socialistm. At the same time our people are waging a fierce struggle against all kinds of sabotage actions and subversive maneuvers by imperialism, against expansionist, hegemonistic, as well as other reactionary forces, and have expanded their efforts to build up the country, proceeding along the path of socialism. Our people achieved lasting successes in several sectors of life. In the field of foreign policy we believe that the close solidarity and multifarious cooperation with the fraternal socialist community member-countries -- headed by the Soviet Union as the chief support of this system, -- represents the cornerstone of our consistent policy, based on principle, within the framework of which the specific relations, the militant solidarity and cooperation between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia are the decisive elements for the successful defense of the construction of socialism in each of these countries. These relations guarantee our three fraternal countries their solid stand in the vanguard of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia.

Comrades,

The present-day situation is changing from day-to-day to the advantage of the revolutionary and peace-loving movement. However, despite this fact the imperialists, and above all the American imperialists, as well as other international reactionary forces are stubbornly persisting in their militarist policy and are pursuing the arms race. They are preparing for nuclear wars and "star wars." In doing so they are pushing mankind toward the brink of a devastating war. As a result of this the solidarity and cohesion of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle for the defense of peace and to preserve human civilization is an urgent necessity. We fully support the foreign policy line of the Soviet Union, which is based on principle. This foreign policy line was adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. We firmly support the comprehensive program for the elimination of nuclear arms up to 2000, which was submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his recent declaration of 15 January 1986. We insist that the United States should answer this declaration with concrete actions. We fully support the indefatigable efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The situation in Southeast Asia is developing to the advantage of the revolutionary cause of the three countries of Indochina, to the advantage of the peace movement, to the advantage of the trends toward a dialogue in this part of the world. The enemies, however, have not yet fully renounced their intentions and tricks aimed at suppressing the revolutionary movements in the three countries of Indochina, actions aimed at undermining the influence of socialism and the aspirations for a dialogue. Under these circumstances, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia submitted constructive propsals for a dialogue between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- for transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace in the Pacific zone and throughout the world.

Comrades,

The peoples of Laos and Bulgaria share the same resolutionary ideals. The peoples of our two countries waged a struggle for their national liberation against the imperialist aggressors in the past and for the defense of their homeland, as well as for the construction of socialism today. The Lao people always enjoyed support and valuable assistance from the BCP and the Bulgarian Government; as well as from the Bulgarian people. Permit me from this high rostrum to express our most sincere gratitude to the BCP, the Government, and to the fraternal Bulgarian people for the invaluable assistance accorded to us.

I wish great success to the 13th BCP Congress!

Long live the glorious BCP!

Long live all-victorious Marxism-Leninism!

Long live Lao-Bulgarian friendship!

Long live peace throughout the world!

Thank you.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Foreign Ministry Statement Cited

LD151806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the U.S. aggression against Libya. It says that early today the United States carried out another aggressive act against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The targets of the attack by U.S. military aircraft were primarily the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. The air raids claimed a number of civilian lives. The U.S. Government committed an act of state terrorism, planned in advance, despite the protests of the international community and regardless of the view of a number of pragmatic politicians from Western European countries. This armed attack against a sovereign state is at variance with the basic norms of the international law and shows contempt for UN Charter. One can find no justification for this open aggression. It is another dangerous step toward aggravating the situation not only in the Mediterranean area but also for security in other areas of the world. It is an expression of the militaristic course of the present U.S. Administration, which in practice is carrying out the officially declared policy of neoglobalism.

The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs described as condemnable the action by the U.S. Government in unleashing a military conflict at a time when the Soviet Union has come forward with far-reaching peace proposals. The Czechoslovak people and Government, which are linked to the Libyan people by traditional ties of sincere friendship over many years, enshrined in the treaty of friendship and cooperation, reject most resolutely the barbaric U.S. air raids on Libyan cities.

Czechoslovakia voices her full and unwavering support for the Libyan people in their struggle for the defense and further development of independence and revolutionary gains. Czechoslovakia once again calls on the U.S. Administration to realize and responsibly weigh the dangerous ramifications of a continuation of such an irresponsible policy, and to stop further actions of gross pressure and blackmail against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, stressed the statement of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prelude to 'Nuclear Aggression'

LD151641 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[By Michael Janata]

[Text] London April 15 (CTK) -- Just like in the recent "star wars" dilemma, loyalty to Washington has won again over common sense in London when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government decided to support the U.S. military strike on Libya.

By allowing the United States to use the Upper Heyford and Lakenheath military bases for its air strike against Libya, Britain's Conservative cabinet has proven again it is an obsequious follower of President Reagan's policy. Both the opposition parties and the British peace movement had warned against the move that allowed the U.S. to use the bases as airfields for the long-range F-111 fighter-bombers which carried out the attack together with planes operating from U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

Several hours before the U.S. attack, Britain participated in an emergency session of the European Community foreign ministers that ended with an agreement on political measures against Libya and stressed the need for restraint in the sensitive affair. Yet that voice, together with the international opinion and Libya's statements it had not stood behind the bomb attack in the West Berlin club ten days ago, was to be ignored soon by President Reagan.

It is necessary to view the U.S. attack in connection with cont' uing U.S. nuclear armament, its nuclear arms tests and the militarization of outer space. The aggression against one country may be easily followed by an attack on another one, perhaps with more destructive weapons than the conventional bombs dropped from the F-111 aircraft which, after all, can carry a nuclear cargo.

Termed 'Dangerous Gesture'

LD152132 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Talk by Jan Knizat and Michal Michalcik, Bratislava Radio editors]

[Text] [Knizat] According to the latest information Libya today has closed its airspace. It emerges from diplomatic sources that the situation in Tripoli is being normalized. The U.S. aggression, during which 70 people lost their lives, is however an expression of the brutal policy pursued by the United States. I will now discuss this issue in a greater detail with Michal Michalcik, an editor.

[Michalcik] The foreign policy pursued by the Reagan administration has lost even more of its credibility by this step, while on the other side the progressive, anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist policy of the Libyan Government has won even greater sympathies and not in the Arab world alone. This was one of the aspects, which apparently led President Reagan to take this hazardous step. The second one, so characteristic for the present extremely conservative U.S. Government, is the inability to understand the realities of the present-day world. There are dozens of independent states in the world, which want to make their own decisions regarding their domestic and foreign policy. They do not want to yield to U.S. diktat. The third, equally dangerous fact is that President Reagan, in making such a literally vitally important decision, is not being guided by the views of realistically-thinking politicians and statesmen, but on the contrary, is serving loyally the extreme U.S. right, the most reactionary circles there, which, as it is known, even concede the possibility of a nuclear war.

[Knizat] All U.S. allies, apart from the British prime minister, warned President Ronald Reagan against military action on Libya. One of the closest, Helmut Kohl, the FRG chancellor, said literally that anyone who considering such a step must bear in mind its consequences.

[Michalcik] Regrettably, yesterday's air raid by U.S. aircraft against Libya was another clear proof that if Washington's military-strategic interests are at stake, that country's government not only does not accept the views of world public, but it does not accept the views of its closest allies either, and does not even wait for what the U.S. legislative body has to say. In the present-day nuclear age, a similar course of action, similar philosophy based on force is truly extremely dangerous for the whole world.

[Knizat] It is also known that William Casey, director of the U.S. intelligence service, the CIA, had been openly advising President Reagan for some time to give a proper lesson to the Libyan leader and in the same way warning other progressive countries. I think, however, that the Washington's present aggressive action has further far reaching intentions.

[Michalcik] Above all, it was to have been a warning to all states who do not want to yield to U.S. diktat, even after apparent warnings have been given, that is to change their existing independent and progressive political course. I have in mind Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, Cambodia, and Afghanistan. At the same time, this was a signal to the whole Arab world, which does not want to yield to the U.S. plans of separate agreements with Israel. This dangerous gesture of the Reagan administration is however to demonstrate a policy from the position of strength, which runs counter to the atmosphere of Geneva.

Threat to World Peace

LD152117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] The U.S. aggression against Libya condemned by the whole progressive world, proved yet again how dangerous is the course of the current U.S. Administration, how it threatens the stability of overall relations in the world and how the United States spurns international law and world public peace for its imperial and hegemonist goals.

The policy of U.S. imperialism is fully described by the words of Mikhail Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress where he said among other things: The governing circles of the United States are obviously losing realistic orientation in this complicated time of history. Aggressive behavior in the international arena, growing militarization of policy and thinking and ignoring the interests of other people inevitably lead to the moral and political isolation of U.S. imperialism, to the widening of the abyss between it and the whole of the rest of humankind.

Violence and threats have not been and are not anything new in the relations of the United States with various countries of the world. The United States prepared the armed aggression against Libya for a long time. Let us recall for example the severing of diplomatic relations, the frequent naval maneuvers that the Pentagon organized in the south Mediterranian where the U.S. Navy and planes were practically continuously near the Libyan shores. Let us recall the report of THE WASHINGTON POST according to which the CIA was preparing plans for the assassination of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, or the economic blocade of Libya declared by Ronald Reagan. This list is far from complete. Despite this, even the U.S. closest allies did not know that Washington would change this war of nerves, as it was called in Washington, into open aggression.

As the Netherlands Foreign Minister van den Broek who condemned the attack of U.S. planes against the Libyan cities, said, the United States has carried out the attack despite of the fact that 12 West European states in The Hague called for a political solution and were against military attack.

The allegation of President Reagan that the United States is fighting against terrorism and that the air raid against Libyan towns was a necessary self-defense is unbelievably cynical. Every sensible person in the world indignantly protests this act of despotism and cynism, and justifiably, because the U.S. bombs were killing barbarically in the middle of towns, fell on children, houses and streets and even on the embassies of the U.S. allies. They were falling on civilian objects and the population did not receive a prior and timely warning. Was this really within a framework of self-defense? Even many U.S. citizens do not believe this hypocrisy in spite of the fact that they were worked on for a long time with arguments to the effect that Libya is the center of international terrorism and threatens the so-called free world. But the U.S. Administration is not interested in the fact that there is no concrete proof [words indistinct]. This the U.S. Administration proved in practice in Grenada, Vietnam, Angola, Afghanistan and this is true also in relation to Nicaragua against which the United States is waging an undeclared war.

President Reagan referred in his morning television speech to the UN Charter. He does not leave out any opportunity in his speeches for raving about the observance of human rights all round the world. And at the same time, with its policy, the United States is violating and treading on the basic human right -- the right to live. The latest armed aggression against Libya confirms this again.

The actions of the United States clash strongly with the norms of international law, the UN Charter and also with the Helsinki-Final Act. It is still difficult to predict what will be the political consequences of the U.S. aggression. One is however obvious. The United States is driving the world, which is overfilled with the most up-to date means of destruction, into a very dangerous situation.

I think that sensible people round the world are aware today, more than ever before, of the significance of the peace proposals that were put forward lately on behalf of the USSR by Mikhail Gorbachev. We are convinced that the peace policy of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other countries of the socialist community will be asserted in the international relations earlier or later. Mankind has no other choice.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL MESSAGE SUPPORTS LIBYA

LD152232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Central Trade Union Council has sent a message to the International Confederation of Arab Union and the General Federation of Jamahiriyan Workers in which it has categorically condemned, on behalf of all Czechoslovak working people, the piratical actions of the militaristic circles of the United States against Libya. It recalled that after the previous gross military provocations, U.S. aircraft bombed the capital city of this independent sovereign country at the direct order of the United States President. The Central Trade Union Council has called for the immediate halt of the terrorist military actions by the United States against Libya, and voiced full solidarity with the Libyan people in the defense of their country and the revolutionary gains of the working people.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Coman Speech

PM030401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 4

["Greetings of the RCP, Delivered by Comrade Ion Coman," Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, published in the "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meetings With the Working People" column]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the RCP delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress I would like first of all to convey to you cordial comradely greetings, at the same time as wishes for the success of your work.

At the same time I would like to express gratification that we have been able to meet you, to visit your enterprise, and thus to acquaint ourselves more closely with the important successes achieved by the working people in friendly socialist Czechoslovakia. I also thank the party organization, the enterprise management, the workers, technicians, and engineers, and all of you who are taking part in this demonstration of Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship, for the cordial and comradely reception given to us.

As participants in the deliberations of the 17th congress of your Communist Party, we heard with great interest the report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. We were happy to see that, under the leadership of the Communist Party, Czechoslovakia has achieved significant successes in building the new society, consolidating its material base, developing science and technology, arts and culture, and raising the people's living standards.

At the same time the report acquaints us in detail with the main goals of Czechoslovakia's economic and social development in the coming period. Our attention was attracted by the document on the main guidelines of the CSSR's economic and social development in the period 1986-90 and with a preview up to the year 2000.

Like the good old friends that they are, the Romanian communists and working people are following very closely and with admiration the creative work of Czechoslovak communists, the Czech and Slovak nations, and sincerely rejoice over their successes, which they appraise as a significant support for the cause of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

During our brief visit to the machine and tractor station in Touzim we acquainted ourselves with the results of your work, your current tasks, and long-term plans. The determination and confidence with which you are looking to the future indicate that the goals and tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress will be successfully realized. We wish you further and even greater successes in this respect, for the benefit of your fatherland and the cause of socialism, progress, and peace.

Esteemed comrades, as regards developments in our own country, I would like to state that last year we achieved a 100-fold higher production than during the period 40 years ago. In the period from Romania's liberation up to the present, our agricultural production has increased to almost four times its former size. Currently, our national income is more than 32 times higher than previously. Thanks to these significant successes we have ensured a permanent upsurge of the material and spiritual living standards of all social groups.

Under the leadership of their Communist Party, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people are currently developing united and resolute efforts, aimed at accomplishing the resolutions of the 13th party congress and the aims of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, which set the task to achieve a new quality in the work and life of the whole nation and Romania's transition to a new and higher phase of economic and social development. All Romanian Communists and all working people are fully taking part in the realization of the party program for building a multilaterally developed socialist society and for the further progress toward socialism.

On 8 May 1986 the RCP will be celebrating the 65th anniversary of its establishment. In the period preceding this jubilee all working collectives are striving, in an atmosphere of high political activity, to ensure the growth of labor efficiency, the increase of industrial and agricultural production, and the improvement of the quality of products.

In keeping with the demands for an intensive, balanced, and proportionate development of the Romanian economy, our party attributes primary importance to a yet more striking development of the energy and raw material base and to the collection and further utilization of secondary raw materials. An important goal is to make intensive use of our scientific potential and to strongly assert the results of the scientific-technological revolution in all spheres. We believe that we must build the communist society on the basis of the latest successes in science and technology, and of human knowledge in general.

The RCP is devoting maximum attention to constantly improving the organization and management of society, improving the forms of collective democratic management in all branches with the direct participation of the working people, developing the revolutionary workers democracy, implementing the new economic mechanism, and deepening workers' self-administration. We are striving for the constant growth of the party's managing role in the entire society, while following the revolutionary thesis that socialism is turned into reality with the people and for the people. We are taking care to strengthen and constantly develop the socialist, state, and cooperative ownership, which is the basic factor of successfully building a new society and of improving the people's living standards. Our communist party is developing an intensive political-educational activity, aimed at developing socialist awareness and shaping the new man -- a conscious builder of socialism.

All our activity in striving for the economic and scientific-technical development serves the improvement of our people's standards, ensures the progress of the entire society, strengthens national sovereignty and independence, and contributes toward the victory of socialism in our fatherland.

Esteemed comrades, our party and our state believe that a most serious tension is manifested in the current international situation, tension that is the consequence of the armament race, particularly nuclear armament race, and also the consequence of the imperialist policy of strength and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Today the main worry of nations throughout the world is to halt the arms race, achieve an immediate transition to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and ensure peace and the right to live for all nations. Romania welcomes and fully supports the Soviet Union's initiatives and proposals, aimed at reducing the strength of nuclear arms and at preventing the militarization of space. Our country is of the opinion that one must do everything to realize the extremely important program proposed by the Soviet Union -- the program for the liquidation of all arsenals of nuclear arms.

The nations of the world expect a realistic attitude from the United States and its NATO allies and also, on the basis of the proposals of both sides, a transition to the realization of treaties which ensure the removal of the danger of a nuclear war and the prevention of the militarization of outer space. At the same time we believe that it is essential for all states to consistently proceed toward substantially reducing military expenditures and the strength of conventional weapons in the direction of resolving all controversial problems by way of negotiations. In our opinion, it is within the power of nations, of revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces, and the broadest masses, to halt the dangerous development of international tension.

Romania devotes special attention in its foreign policy to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Our country is striving to push through the conclusions adopted at the CEMA summit economic conference, and the comprehensive long-term program of scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000.

At the same time we are expanding cooperation with the developing countries, the developed capitalist states, and all countries in the world, regardless of their social system, while adhering to the principles of peaceful coexistence full rights, and respect for the right of each party to work out its own political line and revolutionary strategy in harmony with the conditions in each country.

Socialist Romania is an active factor in international life and thus it is contributing toward enhancing the strength and influence of socialism and strengthening cooperation and confidence among nations. We believe that one must do everything to resolve controversial problems by way of negotiations, enable the manifestation of democratization in international relations, enable all nations to participate in the solution of the complex problems of our times, and thus enable the spirit of security, understanding, and peace to prevail.

Esteemed comrades and friends, the relations of friendship between the RCP and CPCZ, between the SR of Romania and the CSSR, are a significant contribution to the realization of these aims, which are so important for mankind's peaceful future.

The traditional ties of friendship between our countries and nations were consolidated in the common battles against fascism and imperialism, and for national and social freedom. The Romanian Army participated in Czechoslovakia's liberation at the side of the glorious Soviet Army and -- by its heroism and heavy human and material sacrifices -- it wrote a glorious page of the history of Romanian-Czechoslovak relations, a page that will remain forever a living memory among our peoples.

We are gratified to state that, during the years of socialist construction, the relations between our parties, countries, and nations have further intensified. The meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak provided the decisive impetus for the multilateral expansion of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation.

In this sphere we have achieved significant successes in the past few years. Our contacts along the lines of political, mass, and social organizations have increased in intensity; this made it easier to constantly exchange information and experience in the process of building the new society in our countries, and contributed toward deepening mutual knowledge and respect. Likewise, our economic relations have developed, thanks to the common effort to improve the forms of cooperation.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the RCP and CPCZ, between the SR of Romania and the CSSR, will develop also in the future, in the interests of our nations, in the interests of socialism, peace, and understanding among the peoples.

Hoffmann Address

AU011429 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 86 p 7

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at the 25 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague]

[Text] I have been charged by the communists in the trade union leadership and by the Central Trade Union Council (URO) with the task of conveying ardent comradely greetings to the 17th CPCZ Congress, which I am also doing on behalf of 7.5 million trade unionists.

Members of URO -- communists, members of other political parties, as well as those who are not members of any party -- have equivocally approved the letter to the party congress and URO's standpoint on the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development. In these documents they express support for the party's policy, and agreement with the proposals submitted by the Central Committee for broad discussion, and with the CPSU's new peace initiatives.

At the same time, I would like to voice full support for the Political Report of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Husak, which points out the path of successful progress forward and will evoke new activity in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (RTUM). The example of the 27th CPSU Congress and the creative approach of Soviet communists to the solution of current problems of the development of the socialist society are also a significant impulse for the activity of Czechoslovak trade unionists.

The trade union organization has changed significantly since the 14th Party Congress, both in quantity and quality. It has made great progress in fulfilling the role of socialist trade unions, it has gained considerable experience and despite all the problems and shortcomings it can demonstrate good results in the development of individual roles. We can say that the tasks raised by the 16th congress and the pledges made at the 10th All-Trade Union Congress have been altogether fulfilled. Despite this, we are not satisfied with the results achieved.

As I will mention again, we are aware of shortcomings and problems in trade union work, as well as of the fact that we must still do a lot to fulfill the workers' policy of the party, to satisfy the needs of the working people. Our dissatisfaction is multiplied by the fact that the present results do not correspond with the effort exerted by the high numbers of members of the trade union aktiv. The causes are to be found both in the trade unions themselves -- and in particular in the work of the communists in the trade union movement -- and in the approach of the new state and economic organs, as well as of some party organs toward the problems and activity of the trade unions.

I can note with satisfaction that in harmony with the Central Committee resolution on the problems and tasks of the RTUM and on the work of the communists in the trade unions of February 1972, which played a very positive role and is not losing anything of its significance and validity, the majority of party organs is paying great attention to these questions which are being discussed more often. Members and candidate members of the party nominated to trade union functions are being considered in a much more responsible manner, in particular those nominated as trade union secretaries who have to deal with everyday, immediate contact with the masses of the working people. Thanks to the lasting pressure of the majority of the regional committees, it has been possible to achieve a situation in which one third of all shop stewards are communists.

However, everything is far from being in order. For example, certain party agencies, even on district level, are not taking into account the fact that both trade union

councils and trade union committees are managed, in keeping with the party's policy, by higher trade union agencies.

They often set such tasks and deadlines for trade union officials which, as a consequence, make it impossible for them to fulfill the guidelines of higher trade union organs, thus disrupting unified trade union influence, from the Central Council of Trade Unions down to the primary organizations of the RTUM. This is one of the causes of insufficient efficiency in trade union work. The organization of all-district campaigns for the mass submission of pledges, the compilation of district-wide, automatic addition of pledge values, and demands for many reports and surveys, is all often a formality, too. A considerable share in this situation goes also to chairmen of trade union organs and district trade union councils who hold positions in the committees and presidiums of district committees, but do not draw attention to the above-mentioned problems. I am mentioning this question here because we should advocate in the party, at all levels of organization, and equally sensitive approach toward managing the work of the communists and toward the political leadership of the RTUM as implemented by the party's Central Committee and as required by the political report.

Comrades, the working people welcomed the decision of the Central Committee to propose to the congress that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the growth of the living standard be again safeguarded and that the social and essential security of citizens be further strengthened. Trade union organizations will actively contribute to creating the necessary conditions, in particular, to creating greater resources and to generating a faster growth of the national income. Jointly with the Central Committee political report we are of the view that it will be necessary, in harmony with the creation of higher rates of national income, to seek possibilities of tackling the most burning issues of the living standard, to increase the lowest pensions and proportionately increase the living standards of pensioners, to expand social aid to young families, and in particular, to families with many children, as well as dealing with the problems of housing construction and, in particular, reconstruction and modernization of apartments with the aim of allocating more apartments to workers.

A growth in real wages is vital for increasing the living standards of the working people. That is why the communists in the RTUM will more forcefully and consistently implement socialist principles of remuneration and more resolutely introduce the brigade form of organization of work and remuneration. It is a reliable and efficient path toward remuneration according to merit which, moreover, has great political and moral significance. It makes it possible for the labor collective to influence its individual members and to strengthen labor discipline. The introduction of the brigade form, however, has so far not been progressing at the required rate. Practice has demonstrated that true and efficient implementation of the brigade form is possible only when everything is well thought out and prepared, discussed with the collective, and also equally safeguarded by creating the necessary conditions. One has to pay due attention to this for the benefit of society as well as in the interest of collectives and individuals working honestly and well. That is why the introduction of the brigade form of organization of labor and remuneration must be a joint affair of the economic leadership, trade unions, and party organizations.

Comrades, the communists from the Central Council of Trade Unions identify themselves with the task that has been set to secure at least 3.5 percent growth in the national income annually and will contribute all their strength to implement this task. The initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions to direct socialist competition at reducing material and energy outlays, at increasing labor productivity and quality of production clearly confirms this. The efficiency of labor activity of collectives and individuals, the results of socialist competition depend not only on consistent explanatory political agitation activity by party and trade union organs, by the Socialist Youth Union, by the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society, but also, and above all, on the approach of economic leaders to the level of management and organization of labor.

Talking with the workers in the brigades of socialist labor about fulfillment of planned tasks, about pledges, about labor initiatives, they often say: make sure that we know what we are supposed to do, that the plan is presented in time, that work is well organized and, above all, that materials and power supplies are smooth. Put an end to the situation where there is no work during ordinary working hours where this has to be caught up with during extra Saturday shifts, overtime, and feverish work at the end of the month, quarter, or year. And they add: You do not have to persuade us or agitate us; we will fulfill pledges and plans because we alone are interested in high quality work and good earnings.

The Central Committee report correctly stresses that the results achieved are the fruits of the honest work of Czechoslovak people, that the absolute majority of our working people fulfills tasks and duties creatively and selflessly. The deliberations of our congress leaves no one in doubt that all functionaries at enterprises, at all places of work, and, above all, economic workers have to ensure the creation of good conditions for smooth work. Doubts about the genuine character of the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions which we come up against among some economic workers and trade union functionaries are totally unjustified. They are a manifestation of laziness, unwillingness to think, to take part in often unpleasant exchanges of views, and to improve their own work. The belittling of Central Council initiatives is nothing more than an attempt to continue management and competition in the old way.

One cannot conceal the fact that in Czechoslovakia -- with its limited sources of raw materials -- production, material, and energy consumption is inappropriately, and without justification, higher than those of comparable foreign producers; that labor productivity and often even the quality of products are substantially lower than those of comparable industrially developed countries. We must put an end to this intolerable state of affairs.

It is as was stressed in the Central Committee report: We are duty bound to see to it that our struggle for higher efficiency and productivity in Czechoslovak economy is successful. Self-evidently, this is primarily the concern of management and of scientific-technical spheres; but a lot also depends on the working people themselves. That is why we appeal to all working collectives, and particularly to every socialist labor brigade, to creatively contribute toward reducing the consumption of materials and energy and toward enhancing labor productivity and the quality of products.

Since certain people are in doubt about whether URO's activity corresponds to the trade unions' mission, it is apt to ask: Are the trade unionists really not to be concerned about a better life for the working people and about raising their living standards? And if the answer is "yes, they should be concerned," and if the communists in the RTUM regard this as the purpose of their work, then one must proceed from the unchangeable fact that this purpose can be achieved solely by increasing the creation of resources. And the more rapidly we achieve the growth of our national income, the quicker we will be able to begin realizing the individual social measures, particularly those that are most urgent.

Everybody can easily figure out that every result which is better than the set qualitative indexes of the plan, toward which URO's initiative is oriented, will be directly manifested in the growth of the national income, thus opening possibilities for accelerating the necessary amendments in the social sphere. And if we combine URO's initiative and the implementation of counterplanning, we will also be able to raise the material incentives of collectives and individuals and give them better remuneration.

For many years we have been striving to implement counterplanning, but thus far we have not succeeded in extending it to the majority of enterprises and plants. There are various causes of this. Usually there is not enough time to discuss the draft plan and even less the counter plan with the work collective. After the counterplan has been adopted, a higher economic agency frequently increases the plan, with the result that the counterplan and the adopted pledges disappear in it, and thus the contribution of the collective is not appreciated. These and other circumstances discredit the method of counterplanning and embitter the working people. Since this is an important instrument of effectiveness and of accelerating socioeconomic development, and one of the main forms of the working people's participation in management, with a common effort we must succeed in having the counterplan correctly implemented and adhered to in all enterprises and plants, and in having the share of the collective justly evaluated. That also means that, in the first place, we must achieve the necessary stability of the plan.

One of the working people's most frequent suggestions comprises criticism of the overblown and ever-growing administrative apparatus and of the bureaucratic trends and phenomena on various levels of management connected with it.

The political report of the Central Committee and the discussion rightly demand that this development be stopped. It is a pity that state agencies to this day have not seriously taken to heart the repeated recommendation of URO agencies to reduce the administrative apparatus to the necessary extent wherever it is overblown, without affecting individual workers. Such a solution exists. Tens of thousands of working people, among them a considerable part of the administrative workers, go into retirement every year. If the decision is accepted that in certain offices positions that become vacant in this way within the apparatus must not be newly filled, it will not be necessary to transfer groups of workers from administration somewhere else, nobody will be affected, and within a few years numerically excessive apparatuses can be substantially reduced and there will be enough workers for creative work.

After years of discussion that have not yielded the necessary results, when the 17th congress is over, concrete and effective measures should also be adopted in this respect.

Regarding the standard of trade union activity itself and of intraparty life, many things have changed for the better. We are launching a great effort, the objective of which is to raise the effectiveness of trade union work, but as the Political Report of the Central Committee states, we have not rid ourselves of considerable formalism and other shortcomings. The URO executive agencies analyzed topical key problems, characterized their causes and the means of resolving them. In this we have convinced ourselves that the process of cognizance itself is very difficult, and that the endeavor to overcome formalism could also be marked by formalism. The power of old habits and stereotypes is so great that, instead of measures that would bring about a change, there are -- more than once -- only proposals for further research, for the working out of new directives or resolutions, and thus for actually continuing in the old manner.

Even though thus far we are only at the beginning of rectifying things, we can nevertheless name some instances of successful struggle against formalism. In the socialist competition and the pledge movement there is the aforementioned URO initiative, the movement of comprehensive efficiency brigades, and the tried and tested movement of inventors and innovators, even though they still experience difficulties caused by bureaucracy in going from place to place and in utilizing innovative proposals and inventions.

In the sphere of wages, there is the brigade method of organizing work and remuneration. Safeguarding the interests of the working people and resolving labor conflicts involves the activity of arbitration commissions and the provision of legal protection of our members. In the care for the working people one can mention the extensive trade union construction of projects which will serve generations of working people and their families in terms of rest, rehabilitation, and cultural self-realization. In the activity of the trade union aktiv, there is the introduction of the formerly neglected professional training of functionaries in the duties for which they were elected. In the implementation of the RTUM's all-social role and responsibility there is the system of joint deliberations of trade union agencies with the partner state and economic agencies, which already have -- especially in the central sphere -- a solid standard. Now we face the task of gradually finding corresponding solutions, the manner and method of work in all spheres of the RTUM's activity. The most effective weapon against formalism in trade union work, and not only in this, is doubtless the daily immediate contact between all functionaries and the working people, the utilization of their experience, of their criticism, recommendations, and suggestions. This is the foremost task for us, as communists.

The indecisive course of trade union functionaries, communists not excepted, in asserting all-social interests and defending the interests and needs of collectives and individuals, is caused by their inadequate experience, unsatisfactory training, lack of personal courage, and sometimes, unfortunately, by indolence and inadequate responsibility, as well as occasionally by a justified concern that a consistent approach to the elimination of shortcomings and to resolving problems will bring them unpleasantness and difficulties. This is so because, in contrast to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in Czechoslovakia the legal protection of trade union officials has not been ensured. It shows that the greater the powers trade union agencies have, especially enterprise committees, and the more they try to assert them, the greater the need for legal protection of trade union officials such as chairmen of plant, enterprise, and departmental committees and arbitration commissions. Therefore, this gap in the legal change of the position of trade unions must be eliminated -- be it by a special ruling or by the planned amendment of the Labor Code.

When speaking about the role of trade unions as a school of socialism, we must be aware that our unified organization includes members of political parties as well as persons without party affiliation. Of the 7.5 million trade union members, roughly 6 million -- or about 80 percent -- are not politically organized. This circumstance is of great political importance and has practical consequences as well. For these members, in particular, we must create conditions making them regard trade unions as their political organization. The majority of them will never join any party, but despite this they want to assert themselves politically and manifest their relationship toward socialism. Let them also find this opportunity in the RTUM. Therefore we must lead the plant committees, and especially communists who are active in them, to the understanding that they bear the main responsibility for a favorable atmosphere in the political activity of non-party members in the RTUM. All party agencies and organizations should also fully realize the importance of this political issue, which is indivisible from RTUM's activity.

Communists in URO and the entire RTUM will do everything they can for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They will strive to have the unified trade union organization continue to stand firmly at the side of our party, which reliably safeguards the interests of the working class and the other working people, and which acquitted itself well as the leading force of socialist society.

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LCY's Sukrija Speaks

AU030407 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 5

["Greetings From the LCY, Delivered by Comrade Ali Sukrija," LCY Central Committee member, published in the "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meetings With the Working People" column]

[Text] Comrades, I greet you on behalf of the LCY delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress. At the same time I convey to you ardent greetings and best wishes from our workers class and the working people of socialist Yugoslavia.

We are very glad to have the opportunity to come to you and to acquaint ourselves on the spot with your successes and your efforts for a successful development, as well as with the problems you encounter.

A lot was said at your party congress about the tasks facing the CSSR's working class in further developing the material base of society, and especially in making use of the achievements of the revoluton in science and technology for the further successful advance of Czechoslovakia. The realization of these tasks will require great efforts of the entire society, and we wish you every success in this.

The LCY stands on the threshold of its own congress. And it is not only this event, but also our entire development, and the problems we are encountering, that are confronting the Yugoslav communists and the entire working class with significant tasks. As you know, in the fifties we decided in favor of socialist self-management and the intensification of economy, while fully adhering to economic laws. This has released immense energy and creative initiative among our working people and enabled us to achieve really impressive successes in the material and social development of the state, successes which we are proud to mention.

However, our development has not been without problems. The disruption of the equilibrium of the foreign market also resulted in the emergence of certain problems and shortcomings of our own, such as, for instance, high internal consumption, low exports, the underestimation of laws governing the economy, the disruption of the market, an exorbitant orientation toward purchasing foreign licences, neglect of the development of our own technologies, the problem of the state's foreign liquidity, and so forth.

It can be said that now, after a long period of prosperity, a number of problems and difficulties are confronting us; and the LCY has engaged in a resolute battle against them. With the creative participation of our whole society we have worked out basic plans, aimed at mastering the difficulties. The long-term program of economic stabilization has become the basis for resolving economic problems. In the realization of this program we have taken a number of important measures in the sphere of production relations, within the framework of further strengthening the position of Yugoslavia's working people as it is given by the Constitution. We have also carried out changes in our planning method, in our economic relations abroad, and in the system of support for developing the economically less developed areas of our state -- this will enable us to achieve further prosperity in our economic and social development.

Thanks to these efforts and to the adopted measures we have been able to realize the first phase of the long-term program of economic stabilization and to establish conditions for working out the second, and decisive, phase of basic changes in this sphere. A critical analysis of the efficiency of our political system was also worked out, with the aim of enhancing efficiency in keeping with our basic line.

At the same time we in the LCY have carried out a courageous criticism of the situation. In a public discussion in which not only communists, but also all working people in the country participated, the deep devotion of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities to the historic legacy of the Yugoslav socialist revolution -- to further developing socialist self-management, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and the independent and nonaligned foreign policy of Yugoslavia -- was again affirmed by a plebiscite. In a public discussion the membership base and the workers class sharply and constructively criticized the LCY's activity and emphasized the LCY's responsibility for the preservation and further development of our revolutionary achievements, and its responsibility for further raising the LCY's ability to successfully carry out its leading ideological-political role in society.

Thanks to this effort and the measures adopted, conditions have been established for eliminating both economic and other difficulties with which we are faced, in the interests of further successfully developing the economy and society and preserving the continuity of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. We expect the approaching 13th LCY Congress to establish conditions for a positive solution of issues on the basis of which it will set the tasks for the next period.

Relations in the world are characterized by the struggle of forces striving for peace and national and social liberation against the forces of imperialism, hegemony, and other forms of oppression. They are characterized by the fight against increased arms races; against local wars and military intervention; against the policy of strength, pressure, and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The weightiest and most dramatic problem of the present world is the constantly deepening economic and technological abyss between the developing and the developed countries, which continues to deepen under the conditions of the current crisis in international economic relations. It is essential for all countries and progressive forces to become involved in the solution of this important economic and political problem, which could have unfathomable consequences for relations in the world.

The fight for peace, international detente, and disarmament, for cooperation on the basis of active peaceful coexistence, for new and more just political and economic relations in the world, is a primary task for all countries and all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces of the world.

Political affairs and the Nonaligned Movement play a vital role in the fight for peace and the solution of all the problems of mankind. The basic goals and principles of the movement and of the policy of the nonaligned states are an expression of the vital and lasting interests of all progressive forces in the world. They generate the political and moral strength that has enabled these states to become influential factors in international relations, factors that do not depend on any blocs. That is why nonalignment is Yugoslavia's lasting orientation in the international field. On this basis we are taking an active part in the solution of all international issues and problems.

As a worldwide movement, socialism has a great influence on social and international events. Its basic, typical feature is the increasing number of social subjects who are fighting for social and national independence, but also for various paths for revolutionary social change, with various contents. But socialism does not develop in only one direction. Its development is accompanied by many difficulties, and even crises caused by the different forms of fighting for socialism, but also by the weaknesses of the subjective forces. However, on the other hand the ideological grouping and operations of the conservative right-wingers are growing on both a national and international scale, as are their aggressive propaganda attacks with enhanced manifestations of anticommunism. This requires a further effort of the socialist and progressive forces in the fight for progressive social transformations. As a world movement, socialism will continue to strengthen and prove its progressive historic role, above all by the successes achieved in the economic and social development of the socialist states and by establishing conditions for further progressive social changes in other countries. This calls for the socialist and other progressive forces to keep in step with events in the world, in the material, scientific, and technical sphere.

The LCY has always been in favor of developing various forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, creatively exchanging views among the communist, workers, socialist, and socio-democratic national liberation, and other progressive and democratic parties and movements, with respect consistently being shown for the principle of independence, autonomy, equal rights, noninterference, and the responsibility of every party and every movement to its own workers class and nation. We regard this as the foundation on which international solidarity is to be built and developed, and creative thinking and social practice is to improve.

Here, too, I would like to stress again that Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and cooperation are successful and stable. The LCY and the SFRY have always paid great attention to these relations; and they were and are convinced that the successful development of these relations is in the interests of our nations, and of peace and international cooperation. It is our view that, regardless of differences, conditions exist for our mutual enrichment on the basis of bilaterally accepted principles and for us to perfect cooperation in all spheres.

I would again like to convey our most ardent wishes that you achieve new successes in your work and in accomplishing the tasks set by your party's 17th congress for the workers class and all working people in the CSSR.

Vietnam's Muoi Speaks

AU030414 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 5

["Greetings from the Communist Party of Vietnam, Delivered by Comrade Do Muoi," vice-chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and members of the party's Central Committee Politburo published in the "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meeting With the Working People" column]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, it is a great honor for the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) to take part in the 17th congress of the glorious CPCZ. We are very glad to have this opportunity of visiting your enterprise for turbine production in Blansko, which plays such an important role in the development of Czechoslovakia's power industry. We are all the happier about it, since your enterprise produces turbines for the thermal power station in Danang and for the hydroelectric power station in Vinh Son, which will be built with Czechoslovakia's assistance.

Permit me to convey through you to all communists, to the workers class, and the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia our sincere sentiments of combat solidarity and the most cordial greetings of Vietnam's communists, its workers class, and its people.

Esteemed comrades, the 17th CPCZ Congress is a significant event in the political life of communists, of the workers class, and of the Czechoslovak people. Throughout the congress, our delegation followed with great attention the political report of the CPCZ Central Committee, submitted by comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. It is an important political document which incorporates great successes in all spheres and the rich experience in building the socialist society in your country, specifically from the seventies up to this day. The congress formulates new tasks for the communists, for the workers class, and for Czechoslovakia's working people in the next quinquennium and up to the end of this century, in the interests of Czechoslovakia's rapid and dynamic development in building socialism.

Esteemed comrades, it is a significant fact that the 17th CPCZ Congress is taking place at a time when the entire workers class and all Czechoslovak people are striving to develop production and achieve new successes so as to celebrate the 65th anniversary of their vanguard party. During the past 65 years of fighting under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the CPCZ has proved that it is an outstanding organizer of all victories of the Czechoslovak people and a firm link of the international movement of communist and workers parties. Under the CPCZ's leadership, Czechoslovakia's workers class and working people achieved -- by developing revolutionary traditions, working initiative, and solidarity, and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist communist -- great successes in building the new society and in fighting for the frustration of the dark intentions of imperialism and the reaction, in the defense of the revolutionary achievements of the Czechoslovak people. These great successes and the CPCZ's Leninist foreign policy are actively contributing toward consolidating the forces of the socialist community and consolidating peace and security in Europe, developing the peoples' struggle in the world for peace, international independence, democracy, and social progress.

We are your close combat friends. We cordially congratulate you on the great successes you have achieved. The CPV and the Vietnamese people firmly believe that, in fulfilling the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Czechoslovak people will achieve further successes in building the developed socialist society.

Like you, we too, can state with great pride and happiness that the current socialist system -- the Soviet Union is its support -- is firmer than ever. The all-round development of the socialist system in the political, economic-social, and peace foreign policy aspects is based on the principles of humaneness and noble internationalism; it is the decisive factor of mankind's development. Recently we were able to witness an event of historic significance, one that has a great impact not only on the Soviet Union, but on the whole world. I mean the 27th CPSU Congress, which proves the CPSU's great abilities in assessing and resolving the urgent issues in the process of comprehensively improving and developing socialism, building communism, and fighting for a lasting and firm peace on our planet.

The current tense and complicated situation in the world urgently calls for the forces in every socialist country and in our entire socialist community to be consolidated in all spheres; it calls for us to fight for an effective defense against the dark intentions of imperialism, headed by American imperialism, which wants to escalate armament in order to acquire military supremacy over the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, create a tense situation in the world, and threaten mankind with a nuclear war.

That is why the fight for a peaceful life without nuclear, death-bringing arms -- a fight for the cooperation of the peoples on the basis of equal rights -- is our primary task. In this spirit we fully support the Soviet Union's peace strategy and initiative, particularly the comprehensive program for the total liquidation of nuclear arms in stages, as submitted by the Soviet Union on 15 January 1986. We highly appreciate the coordination and the initiatives of fraternal socialist countries in the fight for peace, and Czechoslovakia's initiative to set up a zone free of chemical arms in central Europe.

We resolutely support the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and reaction, and for independence, freedom, and social progress.

Since our whole country was finally liberated in 1975, after more than 30 years of war, the Vietnamese people have ardently wished to be able to work in peace and build socialism in the whole country. During the past 10 years we have achieved great political and socio-economic successes and successes in the defense of our fatherland as well as in renewing and developing production and stabilizing and gradually improving the people's living standards. At the same time we have been building the first material technical base of socialism. Of course, we are still encountering many difficulties and complications. The many years of war have left us with serious burdens. Our enemies do not hesitate to disrupt our revolution with acts of sabotage. We must constantly ward off the all-round destructive war of the expansionists, and we lack sufficient experience and knowledge for building and managing the economy. However, our party and the people are closely united, they have confidence in the future and enthusiasm for construction work, and -- with the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other fraternal countries -- we are sure to overcome all difficulties and trials so as to successfully accomplish the two strategic tasks set by our party: to build socialism and defend our fatherland. At present we are assiduously preparing for the Sixth CPV Congress. At the Congress we will assess and formulate the tasks and goals for the further quinquennium 1986-90; at the same time we will set the line for entering a new phase of developing the building of socialism in our country. The communists, the workers class, and the Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that the successful realization of the aims of economic development and the fight for a firm defense of our country are inseparable from the consolidation of close alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, and the other countries of the socialist community.

The CPV and the Vietnamese people are proud of their close friends -- the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people. Our traditional relations and the fraternal cooperation between the parties and people of our two countries have passed all trials and have become firm and unbreakable relations. The Vietnamese people will never forget the comradely support and assistance of the communists, the workers class, and the people of Czechoslovakia, which they granted the Vietnamese people in their former struggle and in their present building of socialism in our country. The friendly visit of Czechoslovakia's party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, opened a new phase in the development of relations between our parties and our people. Our Vietnamese people are realizing the sacred legacy of President Ho Chi Minh, who together with President Klement Gottwald, founded the great Vietnamese-Czechoslovak friendship; and they will make every effort to further consolidate the combat, unbreakable cooperation between our parties and our people.

May the combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism develop!

Cambodia's Chea Sim Speaks

AU111629 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 6

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and head of the party's delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, delivered on 26 March during his visit to Kolin]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, permit us on behalf of the party, the workers class, and all people of Cambodia to express our joy, fraternal greetings and at the same time also our most profound thanks to the party, the workers class, and the people of Czechoslovakia. For our delegation, and thus also for the Cambodian people it is a great honor to be able to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress held in Prague, the beautiful capital of the CSSR.

After the liberation, the CPCZ -- in which the people put their trust -- overcame all obstacles, underwent complex tests, and from Czechoslovakia created a socialist society, advancing to developed socialism. At present Czechoslovakia is a developed socialist state with a developed economy, a high standard of living, and well organized social security.

In the course of the past 41 years, the Czechoslovak people have achieved immense accomplishments in building socialism in their fatherland and in building developed socialism. The accomplishments achieved by the Czechoslovak people in the sphere of economic prosperity and improving the life of the people attest to the immense strength of the socialist system, to the strength of the CPCZ's political orientation.

We admire the heroism of the Czechoslovak people and celebrate the great successes which the Czechoslovak people achieved under the CPCZ's leadership. As a member-state of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the CSSR contributed to a considerable extent to safeguarding world peace and socialism. The party, the workers class, and the people of Czechoslovakia extended, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity, significant assistance and support -- material and spiritual -- to various nations fighting for the independence and freedom of their countries, among others also to the PRK. We would therefore like to express our profound gratitude for this valuable assistance and support.

Already 40 years have elapsed since World War II, and despite this, three countries of Indochina -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- still cannot live in peace. After the defeat of Japanese militarism there came the aggression of French colonialism, American militarism, and Chinese expansionism. Thai territory perpetually served as a springboard for attacks targeted on the three countries of Indochina -- above all Cambodia. Since the victory the Cambodian people achieved on 7 January 1979 in the struggle against the regime of genocide, Thai agencies belonging to the extreme right and in league with Chinese expansionists and American imperialists have put their territory at the disposal of the remnants of Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries, enabling their training, and providing them with supplies so they can oppose the Cambodian people, with the objective of thwarting their resurrection. In the course of the past 7 years, the Cambodian people -- led by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] -- have overcome all obstacles and difficulties left behind by the preceding regimes, and achieved magnificent successes in all spheres: in the political, economic, social, cultural, and military spheres. The living standard of the people has been stabilizing from day to day and gradually improving.

The victory of our revolution constitutes the defeat of enemies who continue to strive in all possible ways to overthrow the Cambodian revolution and to restore the regime of genocide in Cambodia by means of military force. However, all their criminal maneuvers were always exposed, and in the dry period at the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 an exceptional victory was achieved on the military front, when our armed forces and our people, together with volunteers from the ranks of the Vietnamese Army, completely destroyed the last 16 military bases along the Cambodian-Thai border manned by Khmer reactionaries of all possible types. This victory had a great impact on international relations in the given geographical region and in the world, it further increased the authority of the PRK, favorably influenced the already existing trend toward dialogue within the framework of the countries of Indochina, as well as within the ASEAN framework, and gave support to attempts to exclude Polpotists from political life and from the military sphere. These successes clearly affirmed not only the irreversible nature of the existing situation in Cambodia, but also the fact that this situation is further developing and advancing with a firm step.

Not so long ago the successful Fifth Congress of the KPRP took place. For our people it was a political event of historical importance. It was the proof that the successes achieved by our people have arisen from the international strength of the Cambodian revolution that is one with our epoch and inseparable from the strength created by the special bond of alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, as well as from the significant and effective assistance provided to us by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, including the CSSR, as well as by progressive countries dedicated to the cause of peace and justice in the world.

The Cambodian people -- a victim of many external aggressions -- wishes, as do all other peace-loving nations of the world, to live in peace, to have good relations with neighbouring countries, especially Thailand and China, and to resolve all conflicts and differences in views through negotiations with the aim of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The confirmation of their good will is the declaration issued by the summit conference of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the other declarations issued by the conferences of foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina, namely, the declarations of the 10th, 11th, and 12th conferences. The time has come when it is necessary to support deliberations within the framework of the group of the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries, whose objective is the solution of the issue of security and peace in this region on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. Any political solution of the Cambodian issue must proceed from the exclusion of the Polpotists from the political as well as the military sphere.

The PRK, together with the fraternal socialist countries and the other peace-loving nations of the world, welcomes and highly values all the peace proposals and initiatives submitted on 15 January 1986 by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The PRK expresses its support for the nations of the world fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for national independence, peace, democracy, and social progress.

Cuba's Almeida's Address

AU030409 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 6

["Greetings From the Communist Party of Cuba, Delivered by Juan Almeida Bosque," member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, published in the "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meetings With the Working People" column]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, we are extremely happy to meet today at this fraternal friendly gathering, to which we convey most sincere congratulations on the 17th CPCZ Congress and wishes for successes to the communists, working people, and all Czechoslovak people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), its first secretary, Fidel Castro, and the Cuban working people.

We are especially overjoyed that today we are able to meet you, who are working in the sphere of trade and in the party and public sphere. We want to express to you, too, our gratitude for the very warm welcome you have given us and at the same time to congratulate you on the significant economic successes you have achieved in the past 5-year period. During the last few days we have been able to convince ourselves with our own eyes of what we have been appraising from a distance: the significant progress you have made in the past decades under the glorious banners of socialism, which fill us, too, with courage and pride.

The significant successes in Czechoslovakia's social and economic life -- as they were summed up by Comrade Gustav Husak in the main congress report -- again prove the correct nature of our social system and at the same time represent a tribute paid to the memory of the 360,000 sons and daughters of your heroic peoples who had laid down their lives for the cause of freedom.

As the congress documents show, during the last 15 years your country achieved an 80-percent increase in national income, its industrial production increased by 95 percent, agricultural production by 24 percent, and the foodstuffs industry by 55 percent; all this clearly shows that Czechoslovakia today has become a strong and important member of the socialist community.

As you know, comrades, we represent a small country in Latin America, which has firmly, resolutely, and heroically raised the banner of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

For more than a quarter of a century we have had to ward off a criminal blockade imposed on us by the United States in its endeavor to economically strangle the Cuban revolution. However, the iron will of our people, resolved to hold out until victory, with international solidarity, have enabled us to march forward modestly, but securely, in our economic and social development.

The third congress of our party, which ended roughly 2 months ago, evaluated the successes achieved in building socialism, and at the same time weighed with a deeply critical approach the shortcomings that must be eliminated in order to achieve our set goals.

In evaluating the successes achieved during these last few years we particularly want to underscore the systematic and selfless assistance granted us by the Soviet Union, which decisively contributed to our economic upsurge and to the defense of the achievements of the revolution.

Hundreds of Czechoslovak technicians and scientists have contributed by their work in Cuba toward developing our technology, agriculture, industry, and geological research. Czechoslovak work in technical equipment and deliveries of Czechoslovak products have played a significant role in the development of our economy. International solidarity -- this inseparable feature of socialism -- characterizes the fraternal relations between our nations, parties, and governments.

Comrades, today the great feat performed by our peoples, by all of mankind, is being threatened by the mindless, irresponsible, great-power warmongering policy of the ultrarevolutionary circles headed by Reagan. However, the firm and principled stand of the Soviet Union, its strength, and the unwavering policy that has made the USSR the main fighter and guarantor of world peace, are frustrating the intentions of imperialists, who want to achieve military supremacy and seize control over the world.

We welcome the numerous initiatives of the Soviet leadership, aimed at halting feverish armament, and particularly the action program submitted by Comrade Gorbachev for the complete removal of all nuclear and chemical arms throughout the world by the end of this century.

The imperialist policy has contributed toward fanning local conflicts -- above all in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. This policy was manifested in the brutal occupation of Grenada, and today its result can be seen in the American Government's frantic efforts to break the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, liquidate the people's uprising in El Salvador, destabilize the situation in Angola, make impossible Namibia's independence, and frustrate the efforts of the international community to find a just solution to the Mideast conflict. This policy is also expressed in the fact that it is the only state to continue cooperating with the hated regime of apartheid.

The nations have not succumbed to the power policy of imperialism's intervention. They are fighting it, and we are convinced that they will win.

At the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade Fidel Castro stated: "The United States neither gave us, nor permitted our liberation. We had to win our own freedom, and keep it. It grew from the blood and lives of the best sons and daughters of our people, and nobody will deprive us of this right. Vietnam is an example of how dearly the United States has had to pay for the so-called limited conflicts, unleashed and conducted by the CIA and the U.S. Government against patriotic and progressive forces. Nicaragua is also proof of this, as is El Salvador, Angola, Namibia, the Peoples of South Africa, the people of Western Sahara, the Palestinians, Afghans, Kampucheans. And now we also have the situation in Libya. On behalf of Cuba, I express full solidarity with Libya's course and its defense against American imperialism. Because, in fact, there is something more powerful than nuclear arms: the peoples' love of freedom."

The peoples of the so-called Third World are also fighting for their right to live. Apart from the terrible hunger, poverty, and unemployment, they are harried by the immense burden of foreign debt, which amounts to more than $1 trillion. This unjust and absurd debt is one they can never repay -- and they should also not have to repay it. With every right they are demanding that this debt be annulled -- they demand just international economic contacts through which they would achieve the possibility to develop; they demand that feverish armament be halted and that the means thus released be devoted to the noble and just effort to resolve the urgent needs of millions of people. That is why we say that they are waging a battle for their right to live.

We are sure that, during this process, the peoples' conviction will strengthen that only a just and humane society, a society rid of all exploitation, that means a socialist society, is capable of resolving the key problems facing most of mankind.

Comrades, we wish you much success in fulfilling the noble and grand goals you have set for yourselves in the coming years. We value our participation in the congress, and in this pleasant and friendly meeting. It is yet further proof that the friendship and fraternity of our parties and peoples rest on firm foundations.

Libyan Delegate's Addresses

WA150609 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 86 p 4

["Address of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Delivered by Comrade Ibrahim Abu Hizam"]

[Text] Esteemed friends and comrades, it is with great pleasure that at the 17th Congress of the CPCZ we extend to the government, people, and party of the Czechoslovak republic greetings and felicitations from brother Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the magnificent September revolution and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and of the Arab people of Libya.

We are very happy to attend your congress. Our point of departure is objective conditions related to the steadfast friendship between the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Arab people, especially the Arab people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. I know that you are familiar with these conditions. It is a known fact that Czechoslovakia has always been a key to friendship between the Arabs and the socialist countries. Czechoslovakia has been responsible for establishing steadfast relations between the socialist countries and progressive forces in the Arab homeland. From the beginning of the 1950s, our close relations have developed in connection with the first people's and national Arab revolution in Egypt. In Jamahiriyah we think that we also have conducted a progressive revolution in the Arab homeland and we feel gratification for the ties of steadfast friendship that bind us with the socialist countries.

Your congress is meeting in complicated international circumstances. We consider that the primary goal of the progressive forces at present is the need to analyze the international situation and to develop a scientific strategy for overcoming this situation.

The fundamental reasons for this international situation lie in the growing attacks of imperialism on progressive forces. The state terrorism of the United States of America has reached a level impossible to accept or to overlook in silence. It is the responsibility of progressive forces to resist this terror, to smash the blind fury of this terroristic state's force.

American terrorism has become a significant factor in international life. It is necessary to draw conclusions from the acts of American terrorism. It is necessary to liquidate the so-called "star wars" program, the assertion of strategic superiority, the assaults on small nations and progressive regimes everywhere in the world, the use of force, and the launching of provocative maneuvers. All this reveals the true nature of terrorism. If we do not eliminate it, the world will meet the saddest end that could occur in history.

Since American terrorism has become a pervasive factor in today's world, a large part has been directed against our country. The terrorist Reagan has made alleged Libyan

terrorism the centerpiece of his policy and even appointed several individuals from his government to an office called "American Administration for the Resolution of Libyan problems." Acts of American imperialism know no constraint and are varied: embargo of the latest scientific information; economic blockade; organization of covert activities against our people; attempts to divert them from revolution; numerous and repeated provocative maneuvers which occur every month in the vicinity of our shores; and others, as, for example, what is happening these days in the vicinity of our sovereign waters in the Gulf of Sidra.

Notwithstanding this enduring terrorism, we have announced and continue to announce to the world that we will defend our country resolutely and that the 32°30' latitude is a line of death. We will let it be crossed only over the dead bodies of Libyans, who will pull the aggressors' corpses down to the depths of the sea.

Acts of American terrorism are obvious to many. However, the causes of this terrorism are not clear to many people. Therefore, it is our duty to analyze these causes at every opportunity. American terrorism is directed against the Jamahiriya because it has accomplished one of the greatest revolutions in today's world, applying humane principles contrary to the appetite and plans of imperialism and Zionism, which seriously threaten imperialist interests and the lust of imperialism for world power. These principles are contrary to the nature of the imperialist regime, which is based on oppression, tyranny, and exploitation. We urge the development of an ideology which would free man from dictatorial regimes. We urge that society be anchored in a new economic base free of class antagonism and free of man's exploitation of man. We urge the people's power to find a definitive resolution of political problems in most societies. We believe in the right of nations to self-determination, the recognition of the rights of all nations to determine their own political system without one nation oppressing others.

We are not proclaiming merely theoretical principles or dreams towards which we are aiming. In our country, we are actually realizing the broadest possible democracy, which assures every citizen of participation in direct democracy. We have also established the basis of economic equality of our citizens without classes and without exploitation.

On the basis of the principles of equality between nations, we do not announce our support for national liberation movements only in theoretical terms. Rather we extend material and moral aid to oppressed small national groups, minorities, and national groups expelled from their homelands.

On the basis of these principles, we believe in the right of the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland and to create an independent state on the entire territory occupied by Zionist aggressors. We support world revolution throughout the world, in Nicaragua, in North Korea, in South Africa. We support national liberation movements in Asia and North America, especially the right of blacks and Indians to establish independent states.

We do not proclaim empty slogans. We call for the discovery of new methods to wage war against imperialism, Zionism, and racism, which call for retaliatory attacks and spreading of war to enemy territories. We value highly the political war against imperialism, but we feel that this type of war is currently ineffective because world imperialism does not rely only on political methods in its war against us. It employs physical methods with assured results, methods which we cannot counteract by means of political war. Therefore, we call for armed battle and liquidation of imperialist, Zionist and racist interests throughout the world. We call on the Palestinian people to take up arms once again and to ignore the incompetents who pursue the illusion of a settlement through capitulation. Experience has confirmed that imperialism and Zionism can be forced to recognize progressive forces only when the response to their

brute force is even stronger. Imperialism can be intimidated only by well-directed blows. Progressive forces in the world today must counter imperialism, Zionism, racism, and reaction with equal force, more so than at any time in the past.

One of the methods world imperialism and Zionism employ -- and this is one of the basic pillars of its strategy -- is massive attack on progressive forces as well as collective coordination in politics, economy, science, and terror. Today, as in the past, there are in use many examples of the principle of collectivism, from which the strategy of the imperialist world derives.

We, the progressive forces, must discover a new method to counter this strategy. Therefore, we call for the affirmation of the principle of "collective war" as the progressive forces' new strategy. One of the causes of the survival of imperialist regimes is that we are fighting against imperialist plans either individually or, even better, within a geographical region. Therefore, we must develop new methods in order to accomplish organized armed war and be able to deliver collective blows to imperialism.

Time does not allow me to discuss the principles on which our revolution is based or to talk about the foundations of world peace for which we are fighting and on account of which world imperialism in general, and the United States of America in particular, is using the worst methods of terror against us.

We expect that 1986 will bring about a significant reversal in the international struggle in favor of progressive forces. This year, the second congress of the World Center of Opposition to Imperialism, Zionism, Reaction, Racism, and Fascism convened in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah. The majority of the world's liberation movements and progressive parties participated in the congress. Important resolutions that make genuine resistance possible were approved. The most significant of these is the method of "collective struggle." This year most of the communist party congresses of the socialist countries, which deliberate on significant national and world problems, will convene. These parties understand more than others the magnitude of international tension and the dangers of imperialism, which requires collective war not only by socialist countries but throughout the world.

We have followed the proceedings of the 17th congress of your party with great interest. In light of the reports delivered by party and state representatives and speeches by the delegates, we consider this congress to have great significance and will become an important milestone in the life of the Czechoslovak republic.

We await and firmly believe that the resolutions adopted by the congress will have a positive impact on the life of the citizenry.

We greet the 17th Congress of the CPCZ and wish it success. We take this opportunity to salute the steadfast friendship between our two nations.

POLAND'S MESSNER ARRIVES IN CSSR; MET BY STROUGAL

LD140848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, arrived for an official, friendly visit to the CSSR today at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. The purpose of the visit is to assess the attained level of mutual cooperation and examine possibilities for expanding and intensifying it politically, economically, and culturally.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the Polish premier was welcomed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Deputy Premiers Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Zbynek Sojak, a departmental head in the CPCZ Central Committee;

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front; and other officials.

A guard of honor of the Prague garrison assembled on the airport's tarmac. Zbigniew Messner received a report from its commander and along with Lubomir Strougal inspected the guard of honor.

Strougal-Messner Talks

LD141551 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] During their talks in Prague today Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner, the respective premiers of the CSSR and Poland, briefed each other on the principal tasks both states are tackling in the course of building further socialist society. They dealt in greater details with questions connected with implementing the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the preparation for the 10th PZPR Congress. They examined the results achieved in the development of bilateral relations and noted that they are developing successfully in politics, the economy, science, technology, and in culture. In this connection, both representatives singled out the importance of the meeting of the highest party and state representatives of the CSSR and Poland, Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, and their fundamental contribution to further deepening traditional friendly relations and all round cooperation between both fraternal countries.

Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner devoted a lot of attention to the possibilities of raising the attained level of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. They noted that to bring this about it is essential to speed up and expand, in particular, production sharing and specialization as one of the most effective directions leading to the growth of goods exchanges, growth of labor productivity, and the intensification of the national economy. The long-range program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the CSSR and Poland up to the year 2000 now being drawn up will signify, as both sides stressed, considerable progress. Both representatives described these intentions and ideas as steps fully in line with the interests of the people of both countries and with the principal tasks and objectives set out for further integration and the raising of the economic potential of the socialist community. Questions on the purposeful expansion of contacts and exchange of experiences in culture, education, health care, in the sector of communication media, youth organizations, in sport, and in tourism were also the subject of talks.

Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner, premiers of the CSSR and Poland, also discussed the current international situation during their talks in Prague today. They highly praised Soviet peace initiatives, which show the ways toward lessening international tension, averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and developing peaceful cooperation between the nations of the world.

Strougal Given Honors

LD141934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] This evening, at the Polish Embassy in Prague, Zbigniew Messner presented the Grand Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic with Star to Lubomir Strougal, which was awarded to him by the Polish State Council for his longstanding effort for the all-round development and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their peoples.

Deputy Federal Premiers Rudolf Rohlicek and Ladislav Gerle were presented with the Commander of the Order of Merit with Star of the Polish Peoples Republic; and Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering, was presented the command of the Order of Merit of the Polish Peoples Republic.

Lubomir Strougal thanked Zbigniew Messner for the high appreciation given to Czechoslovak representatives by the representatives of the high Polish awards.

Praises Cooperation at Dinner

LD142012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gave a festive dinner in Prague today in honor of Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish PR. Present at the dinner were: Deputy Federal Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina and Rudolf Rohlicek; ministers of the federal government and other representatives of our political and public life. Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner delivered speeches during the dinner.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal emphasized the renewed dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, especially in the economy, which is to the benefit of our states and the nations and the entire socialist community. He also spoke of the famous traditions of our friendship and a strong tie of alliance that is particularly important now, when Europe and the world are one step from the possible destruction of human civilization as a result of armament by and the policy of the United States.

We are at a crossroads of history of fatal importance, said comrade Lubomir Strougal, and much depends on each of us. All steps that we take at home and also within the framework of the socialist community must be judged from these points of view. What was enough yesterday is a sign of backwardness today. The new era requires new deeds also in cooperation of socialist states. Therefore we demand that all forms, and mainly the content of our bilateral cooperation, is expanded. We are faced with the task to harmonize great aims that are set out for us by the party congresses with the scale of international cooperation. This is also in the spirit of measures that are followed, especially lately, by CEMA in its strategy towards speeding up cooperation, making cooperation effective, and dividing activity between the states with the aim of promoting socialist integration as a factor of dynamic growth.

We have created an excellent political climate in our relations. We are exchanging our best people, our cultural and artistic values, we consult about our next steps. The turnover of our trade exchange is growing. We have started a noteworthy cooperation in machine-building industry. We intend to increase and expand trade and economic cooperation. Still, more should be wanted, demanded, and implemented, said Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

He devoted the next part of his speech to the situation in the world and pointed to the dangerous consequences of armament fever, to the threat of militarization of space, displays of hegemonism and state terrorism, the bearer of which is world imperialism. He said in this connection that it is against commonsense that the historical proposals of the USSR that could have led to a complete ban of nuclear tests and even free the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the millenium remain without reply, without a sign of consent.

In conclusion, Comrade Lubomir Strougal praised the current Czechoslovak-Polish talks.

Comrade Zbigniew Messner said in his speech at the dinner that the exchange of views and the assessment carried out confirm fully our unanimity. They pointed out the unity of views followed by our Marxist-Leninist parties and our socialist states. These aims confirm that our friendship and alliance are based on the principles of internationalism, on a permanent ideological unity.

When he spoke about the preparations of the Polish Communists and all nations for the 10th Congress of the PZPR, he said that for the first time the congress would adopt a far-reaching program of the PZPR. It will set out the directions and tasks of the socialist development of People's Poland for 1986-1990 and till 1995.

He went on to say that the vivid cooperation of the PZPR and the CPCZ, regular meetings and talks of leading representatives Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak play a stimulating part in all bilateral relations of the two countries. In this connection, he concentrated attention on the dynamic expansion of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation not only in the economy, but also in other fields.

Comrade Zbigniew Messner described as the most important issue for all nations of the world in the current international situation the prevention of the threat of the beginning of nuclear war and seeking ways to world peace. He highly praised the initiative of Czechoslovakia and the GDR in the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe.

HUSAK GREETS ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

LD051650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Todor Zhivkov on his reelection as general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. It voices the wishes of further successes in building socialist society in Bulgaria in the spirit of the conclusions of the 13th BCP Congress and the conviction that the traditional friendship and all round cooperation between both fraternal parties and states will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of the common struggle for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES URBAN IN DAMASCUS

LD131938 Prague CTK in English 1818 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 13 (CTK) -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria highly appreciated his country's cooperation and political and economic relations with Czechoslovakia when he received Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban today. Bohumil Urban heads a Czechoslovak delegation now visiting Syria at the invitation of Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Muhammad al-'Imadi.

The delegation held talks during the visit with Syrian Premier 'Abd al'Ra'uf al-Kasm and other government officials, especially on questions related to the implementation of the intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation and a protocol on goods exchange.

GORBACHEV, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR 11TH SED CONGRESS

DW161024 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Berlin this morning for participation in the 11th SED congress. The guests were given a fraternal welcome at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker and other Politburo members and candidate members. Mikhail Gorbachev, who is accompanied by his wife Raissa, thanked them for the reception. Then he proceeded to Berlin's Lenin Square, where he laid a bouquet of flowers at the memorial of the founder of the party and the Soviet state. FDJ members, pioneers, and citizens welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker extremely cordially.

HONECKER CONDEMNS U.S. ASSAULT ON LIBYA

LD151450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- As the events of the last few days, particularly the air attacks by U.S. fighter planes on targets in Libya, have shown, world peace is not more secure as a result of imperialist power politics and adventurism, but more endangered, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council said in Berlin on Tuesday.

Erich Honecker, who was speaking at a rally to mark the dedication of the Ernst Thaelmann Park, said: "The situation in the Middle East, which has endangered peace for years and which is marked by Israeli aggression and the refusal of the right of the Palestinians to a state of their own, is threatening to slide into an uncontrollable abyss. At this hour it is understandable that not only the Arab world, but the whole of mankind should appeal to the U.S. Administration to show moderation. This is all the more necessary, since immoderate actions could well precipitate a catastrophe which could plunge mankind into the inferno of a new world conflagration, from which there will be no return."

FDGB, FDJ PROTEST U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD152333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- The FDGB National Executive strongly condemns on behalf of its more than 9 million trade union members the bombing of Libyan cities by U.S. fighters. A message signed by FDGB National Executive Chairman Harry Tisch to the Libyan Producers' Association, states that this renewed act of force represents a flagrant violation of international law and threatens world peace.

By its action, Washington has again trampled international law underfoot and demonstrated its hostile policy which is aimed at aggression and confrontation. This is said in a letter sent by the FDJ Secretariat to the Libyan Youth Association today. "We call on the United States to immediately end its aggressive policy against the Libyan people and its young people. On behalf of the young people of the GDR we assure the people and youth of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of our fraternal solidarity in their just struggle against imperialism and war, and for peace, democracy and social progress," states the message, which is signed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD151703 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Hungarian Government has affirmed solidarity with the Libyan Government, and also urged a cessation of U.S. military operations. The HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has been authorized by competent quarters to state: The Hungarian Government expresses its deep concern at the new U.S. military operations against Libya. These actions disregard the norms of international law and the UN Charter, seriously endanger the stability of the Mediterranean region, as well as international peace and security. The Hungarian Government and people affirm their solidarity with the Libyan Government and people, and urges an immediate end to the aggression and respect for Libya's sovereignty, the statement says.

Hungarians in Libya Unharmed

LD151300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Report by staff reporter Miklos Martin Kovacs]

[Excerpt] There are approximately 1000 to 1500 Hungarian citizens in Libya. All are unharmed. Malev, the Hungarian state airline, will not fly to Libya; the regular Wednesday 12:15 [1015 GMT] is cancelled more or less until further notice. Many of the Hungarians in Libya work in the construction industry, others are health experts working in Tripoli or around it while smaller groups work in the provinces as subcontractors for building roads or electric installation work along the Gulf of Sidra. The Ministry of Foreign Trade has been informed by the Hungarian commercial mission in Libya that these Hungarians are well and continuing work.

UN, U.S. Background Reported

LD151330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi was not injured in the U.S. air raid that occurred this morning but there were several foreign victims of the action. This has been announced in Tripoli; adding that some members of Mu'ammar al Qadhdhafi's family are among the injured. Life has gotten back to normal in Tripoli; passers-by appeared on the streets and automobile traffic has commenced. The French Embassy was hit during the bombing and the Swiss and Iranian diplomatic missions also suffered damage. Elemer Csak, our correspondent in New York, reports on the U.S. and UN background to the attack:

The UN Security Council has been placed in a peculiar predicament. On Saturday and Monday it was still in session trying to prevent military aggression against Libya. Tonight, when the consultation will continue as planned, the body will probably be forced to change the text of its proposed resolution because what they were trying to prevent took place over night. No doubt the world body will react sharply to the news of the U.S. attack and passionate debates will take place at the Security Council session. The debates will be more passionate than those in the U.S. legislature which, according to signs, has given its blessing to the action of the Reagan administration. At least several Congress leaders gave statements to this effect in the dawn hours; among them, influential Democratic Party Senators.

In achieving a consensus, the principal role was obviously played by what the administration had learned from previous events and it called this attack self-defense or preemption instead of retaliation. It did so by emphasizing that national security demanded the action. What happened is a warning, expounded President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, and if that action is not enough, the administration is ready to use force again. Observers agree that this warning has not only been addressed to Libya but with, different forewarning, to U.S. allies as well. Nunn, a Democratic Party Senator, put this into words when he said that if the policy of sanctions would be supported by the Western partners, then there would be no need for such military actions. What may also be understood is that it is better for the allies to stop dragging their feet because Washington will use the hammer come what may and is determined to deploy military force. Obviously, it will soon become clear to what extent the NATO members understand or want to understand this message. According to Secretary of State Shultz, a gradually increasing understanding is being observed.

Whatever direction Western reaction may take, Washington can still hope that on the domestic front it was able to kill two birds with one stone through its attack on Libya. The attack, carried out in the name of the crusade against terrorism, draws attention away, and has a good chance of doing so, from the debate on aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. A successful and spectacular military adventure always strengthens national unity. Therefore, the Reagan administration can hope that during the voting tomorrow, there will be more moderation in the debate and Congress will possibly adopt armed support for the contras.

LCY'S STOJANOVIC VISITS 7-8 APR; MEETS SZUROS

LD082117 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), visited Hungary on April 7-8 on the invitation of the HSWP CC.

Stanislav Stojanovic met Karoly Nemeth, HSWP deputy general secretary, and held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. In sincere, comradely talks the parties gave briefs on the main issues of the internal life and tasks of their countries, and experiences gained in socialist construction.

The politicians exchanged views on the international situation, and further efforts required to protect peace, reduce the arms race and strengthen peaceful co-existence and detente. The parties surveyed the efforts of the international communist and workers' movement in the interest of socialism, social progress and peace, and the issues of the strengthening of unity and cooperation. The parties appreciated the continuous developing Hungarian-Yugoslav relations which rely upon a time- honoured principled basis and comprise an ever widening range of political, economic and cultural cooperation, including the forms of cooperation between the Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Hungarian national minorities living in the two countries. The parties co-ordinated the cooperation work plan of HSWP and LCY for the year 1986 and 1987.

URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE, COMMENT ON U.S. ACTION

LD151541 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Press conference by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, on 15 April in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Statement by the Government of the Polish Peoples Republic in connection with the U.S. armed aggression against Libya: On the night of 14-15 April, U.S. aircraft stationed at bases in Great Britain, and on aircraft carriers of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, made a barbaric attack on the territory of Libya by bombing targets in two of the largest urban centers: in the capital of Tripoli, and in Benghazi.

The attacks caused casualties among the civilian population, and also caused material damage. The aggression was carried out at the direct order of President Ronald Reagan, thus violating basic statutes of international law and the principles of the UN Charter. This was an unprovoked and unjustified act of brutal brigandage, another example of state terrorism by the current U.S. Administration, and an act of the use of force by a great power against a sovereign Arab state, which is a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The U.S. aggression against Libya constitutes a challenge to the entire international community. It is a glaring example of arrogance and contempt for world opinion by the U.S. Government. The government of the Polish People's Republic strongly condemns the U.S. aggression which threatens the security of Europe and world peace. The government of the Polish People's Republic demands the immediate cessation of aggression, U.S. respect of Libyan sovereignty, and the Libyan people's right to independent development.

At the same time, the Polish Government expresses deep concern at the threat created by the U.S. attacks against Libya on lives and health of Polish citizens employed there. The government and Polish people express full solidarity with Libya and call upon the international community to condemn the aggression and to undertake strong steps to halt further attacks. The international community is also called upon to condemn the violation of the ban on the use of force in international relations.

That was the Polish Government's statement. After having read it, I would like to add that the Polish Embassy in Libya reports that none of its personnel nor any of the other Polish missions in Tripoli suffered as a result of the U.S. bombings. This also applies to the families of Polish employees. The Polish Embassy has contacted all groups of Polish employees working on Libyan territory. It has been ascertained that no Pole was injured. The Polish Embassy in Tripoli is intact -- I am talking about the building there. The same applies to all buildings in which Polish missions are housed; and according to initial findings, also to buildings in which Poles on official business in Libya live. The Polish Embassy in Libya and all Polish institutions in that country are doing everything essential and possible to ensure that Polish citizens remain safe.

We assess the official visit by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to Bonn as an important event in our bilateral relations, also important in the current European and international situation. The visit has also achieved in the FRG a high political assessment and the highest official framework.

The course of the visit and the decisions in the sphere of further contacts signify a return to full political dialogue between both states. Minister Orzechowski invited Minister Genscher to pay an official visit to Poland next year; this was accepted with pleasure.

An intensification of consultations by both Ministries of Foreign Affairs on important bilateral issues and on disarmament problems and the CSCE process; and intensification of cooperation and contacts by other ministerial departments, among other things, in the spheres of agriculture, transport, and environmental protection, are envisaged. The visit made possible, above all, an open exchange of opinions in greater depth with representatives of the FRG political leadership regarding the present state of mutual relations and, on this basis, the definition of possibilities and trends for its further development. On the Polish side, the will and determination to continue the process of normalization, on the basis of consistent implementation of the decisions of the PPR-FRG Treaty of 7 December 1970, was once again stressed. At the same time, we openly presented our view regarding the imperative to eliminate the encumbrances and barriers which still exist; to clear the field, to create conditions for constructive and lasting development of cooperation in various fields.

Now, a few words regarding the visit by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda to Rome: In connection with reports in some of the Westerm press, referring to various Roman sources' that Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda discussed the matter of a visit by the chairman of the Council of State to Rome during his recent visit to Italy. I inform [you] that these are false reports. The Polish side did not bring up the matter of such a visit. It has not strived nor will it strive for that visit. On this matter, the interest of both sides must mature. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda assesses his talks in Italy as very useful. The talks with the management of industrial concerns were substantial. In particular, the deputy premier devoted much time and attention to talks with Fiat management. The further course of talks and procedures in the near future were agreed upon with Fiat. At this stage in the talks, in the interest of both sides, I cannot report on their content or state, nor can I answer any questions, other than to say that the talks concerned cooperation between the Fiat firm and the Polish car industry, covering both technical and economic problems.

I was telephoned yesterday with the question of whether I can and want to comment on the fact that, during the journey of Polish Primate Jozef Glemp to France, he had talks with Francois Mitterrand, president of the republic and Premier Chirac. In reply, I will simply cite the words of Jozef Cardinal Glemp, uttered after flying into Paris and broadcast by many press agencies. I quote: I judge that our meeting -- here the agencies explained that this was about the meeting with France's leaders -- will have a nonpolitical and only courtesy character. Our dialogue will be human and will take place on a general level. End of quote.

On 12 April at 1830, French radio broadcast the words of Premier Jacques Chirac after the meeting with Primate Glemp. The French premier said, among other things, I quote: Polish-French historical links should be retained and developed. This means, of course, normal interstate relations and the development or maintenance of relations between the nations, ties which flow from the depths of the heart, end of quote.

We are pleased with this standpoint of the new French Government. Poland's intention also is the development of relations between our countries and societies. We also attach great importance to its historical traditions and basis. In one word, in response to the words of the French premier, we declare that our aims and intentions are the same as those expressed by Mr Chirac.

The church recently publicly expressed an opinion, occasioned by the article by Jan Rem entitled "Ballast," that, during many meetings of ideological groups, as they were termed, very unfavorable speeches addressed to the church occur. It was stated that on our side, there is much enmity toward the Church. I deny the existence of such facts and intentions.

Neither the church as such, its mission, religion, nor believers are attacked at party meetings, neither open nor closed, for they are probably being referred to here. In any case, the party also has believers as members. No one criticizes their religious views. Currently, many PZPR meetings have an open character. If there was some statement against religion, believers, or the mission of the church, it would undoubtedly awaken polemics and the news of it would get through to higher party authorities.

They do not know of such events. If the Church knows of even a single statement of this kind, we ask for concrete information: place, date, and content of the statement, similarly, as we do in our publications criticizing the policy of some priests. I doubt, however, that the church authorities have any example of intolerance at party meetings to disclose. When, at one school in Poland, a poll containing a question not hurting anybody's religions convictions was taken among teachers the issue was taken up from pulpits in the entire diocese, and it was given international publicity. So, I doubt that, if at any meeting religion was attacked, the church's reaction would have been weaker.

On the other hand, at party meetings, attacks by some priests against our constitutional order, our alliances, the slandering of state authorities, the damagogical slandering of our policy, intolerance, and acts of aggressive clericalism have been criticized. We criticize words which denigrate unbelievers, and slander the ideology of the PZPR.

Sometimes the subject of criticism is the ostentatious wealth of some priests, who place themselves above the law, as well as other signs of arrogance by some priests, foreign to the majority of clergy. If someone used insulting terms against the Church or religion such as those being used in some churches against the party, government, Marxist ideology, I declare that he would be immediately called to account.

Can one imagine, for example, any party activist, speaking publicly, calling the spokesman of the Episcopate Goebels? Should something like that happen, I can assure Father Urszulik that he would be the subject of the most severe consequences. Thus, I categorically deny, with full power, that in any ideological groups, as was said, the church and religion were treated as unbelievers are being treated from some pulpits.

In this particular case, I am authorized to speak in the name of the party. It is our policy to aim for constructive cooperation with the Church for the good of the whole of society, for the good of Poland. Anything that undermines this policy is not tolerated. We gave expressive proof of this. The criticism of the politicking by certain priests, politicking hostile to our state and the interests of the nation, is made and will continue to be made precisely in the name of improving relations between the state and the church, in order to eliminate the shameful words and deeds -- full of hatred -- of the few bishops and priests who disturb these relations.

The point is also to clear the coexistence of believers and nonbelievers of the fumes of hatred with which the believers are more often than not injected. We aim to counteract the provocation of conflicts and prejudices that are not in the interest of the Polish nation.

Certain U.S. mass media, among them those controlled by the U.S. Government, have announced that Mark Palmer, deputy secretary of state for European affairs, during a meeting with representatives of the U.S. Polonia, said, among other things, that the United States will greet with satisfaction all concrete indications testifying to Poland's striving to improve relations with the West at all levels.

Palmer also said that in Washington's opinion, the time had come for an improvement in relations with Poland, because neither President Ronald Reagan nor Secretary of State George Shultz commend the present situation and expect a step in the right direction from Warsaw. Palmer called at the same time for a reanimation of U.S.-Polish diplomatic dialogue, which at present, according to him, is in a dormant state.

Regarding the statements of this high representative of the U.S. Administration, taken from the U.S. mass media, I wish to state the following: Poland has more than once voiced a desire for improvement in relations with the United States. Because the U.S. Government is expecting a demarche from Warsaw in this direction, we believe that the best step would be the establishment of Polish-U.S. political talks, not burdened with preconditions.

At the last press conference, I was asked whether General Wojciech Jaruzelski would head the Polish delegation to the Budapest session of the Political and Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The debates of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, in accordance with tradition, are held in turn in the capitals of socialist states, and, in accordance with the announcement made at the last session in Sofia, the next meeting will be held in Budapest.

It is also tradition that the delegations are headed by first secretaries or secretaries general of the party. If the date of the conference is fixed, then the Polish delegation will be led by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

On 7 and 8 April, the fourth round of talks by a Polish delegation with a working group from merchant banks took place. During the meeting, problems linked with the 1986 implementation of rescheduling agreements concluded between the Polish side and the merchant banks were discussed. The possibilities of lessening Poland's balance of payments burden in 1986, payments resulting from the rescheduling agreements concluded with the merchant banks, which presently amount to about $1.4 billion of which $800 million are capital and $600 million are interest. The talks are continued. The next meeting has been fixed for the end of April.

I have spoken about several weighty matters today. Now, for relaxation, a smaller, little matter, which is not without its amusing aspects. I will tell you about how people who advertize themselves as fighters for the truth get tangled up in prevarication. I will fill in the background of the matter (?for you). During the conference on 4 March 1986, I referred to the extremely unwise and slanderous political statements by father Henryk Jankowski from Gdansk, contained in an interview the priest granted to Austrian journalist Boeck.

The interview, illustrated with photographs, was published in the Austrian catholic newspaper KLEINE ZEITUNG and also in the West German magazine BUNTE. Father Jankowski then wrote and signed a letter that he did not give this or any other interview, and that he had not seen Boeck or any Western journalists for months. At the previous conference, I quoted literally verbatim the words written by parish priest and Canon Father Henryk Jankowski. I also showed and distributed in this room both German-language periodicals containing this interview with Father Jankowski. I also read a note from a talk with Boeck -- who interviewed Father Jankowski -- by a representative of the Polish Embassy in Vienna. Boeck said that he conducted the interview in the presence of a witness, his accompanying photojournalist. Of the many photographs showing this meeting, he only published a few. He kept precise notes of what Father Jankowski was saying and can show them.

On 13 April, during a service at St. Brygiba's Church in Gdansk, Father Henryk Jankowski widely discussed the whole event, accusing the government spokesman, contrary to these obvious facts, of the practice of making falsehoods. Well, this is a little childish. Father Jankowski simply does not feel responsible for his words. He says that the journalists from the Austrian agency (Veko), for whom -- let me clarify -- Boeck does indeed work, were only present at a service in his church, and that it was there that they took photographs. Father Jankowski further stated that he maintains the content of his pronouncement in his letter, his pronouncement directed to church authorities. Here I quote Father Jankowski: I declare that there never was such an interview, he said to his faithful. He adds, however, that he received the Western journalists over coffee and they invented and falsified his words, despite saying a moment before that these journalists were only in church.

Father Jankowski has stated many mutually exclusive things. At first, he said that he had not seen any Western journalists at all. Then, he says that they did come, but only to the church and only there did they take photographs. Then again, he contradicts himself and says that he asked them for coffee, for I showed photographs of them sitting together at a table in the truth-loving priest's drawing room. Finally, he wants to convince the believers in his church that he is such a naive man that he does not know at all that when he answers journalists' questions and they write down the answers; the aim of such journalistic work is to publish an article. Thus, please assess Father Jankowski's credibility.

Next, Father Henryk Jankowski, in the St. Brygida Church, publicly accused the government spokesman of unlawfully coming into possession of the statement Father Jankowski made to the church authorities in which he untruly stated that he had not spoken to any Western journalists. He suggests that the secrecy of correspondence was breached. I reject this slander. Father Jankowski's statement was passed on to the authorities by a well-known person from church circles, together with a letter by that person explaining that, in light of the St. Brygida parish priest's statement, Father Jankowski was unjustly attributed with statements from KLEINE ZEITUNG. The intentions with which the statement was passed over to us were in fact friendly toward Father Jankowski, because the person who did it did not assume that Father Jankowski had not agreed with the truth. During a mass in the St. Brygida church, Father Jankowski, defending himself evasively, read a letter from his political aide, Lech Walesa -- well known some time ago -- who also took part in an interview, and his statements have been published by BUNTE and KLEINE ZEITUNG. In a letter sent to PAP, among others, Lech Walesa, a fighter for truth, says among other things, I quote: I want to state that I witnessed a visit in St. Brygida's church of a group of people, among whom Boeck could have been.

I hereby state, categorically and most emphatically, that this courtesy conversation did not have the character of an interview. No one among those present declared a wish to conduct such an interview, nor did they declare a wish to use the content of the conversation to such an end.

Here I show you photographs of Walesa sitting with Father Jankowski in Jankowski's sitting room, together with this journalist. Here Walesa writes that he witnessed the visit by a group of people in the church, and it is possible that Boeck was among that group. But I continue to quote Walesa: I must also say that the statements published by Boeck in KLEINE ZEITUNG do not correspond to the text of the conversation, which was simultaneously translated for me.

One can gather from this that either the so-called interview was put together from snatches of sentences, or even from single words spoken in various contexts by the canon, or that the contents of the so-called interview were made available to Boeck by people from the outside, not identified by name. In either case, we have here a flagrant abuse and a violation of journalistic ethics, writes Walesa, for one does not have to point out to anyone that from fragments of sentences and single phrases one can build a whole of one's choice. On this basis, one can, for example, relying on words or even sentences spoken by Minister Urban, put statements into his mouth which would become a total criticism of the system and the government of which he is an official representative. End of quote. Well, more than once my words have been twisted, but so far no one has tried to put together this sort of political construction, opposite of what I have said.

Walesa has complained that PAP did not publish his letter, so I have made public its fundamental part, just as he wished. It transpires from Walesa's letter that the statements contained in the declaration by Father Jankowski are untrue -- to wit that Father Jankowski did not see Western journalists, did not talk to them, and did not grant them a statement. The conversation, it transpires, did take place; but, says Walesa, it was only a courtesy one, and out of these courtesies a political interview was put together.

Lech Walesa states that all that his friend said was twisted and that an arbitrary whole was put together from bits of sentences. That is, that a political interview was built from bits of courtesy sentences.

Ladies and gentlemen, Western correspondents, thus far every word spoken by Father Jankowski has been reported by you worldwide. Every statement by his political auxiliary Lech Walesa has also been conveyed by you scrupulously to TV viewers, radio listeners, and the readers of your press. However, none of you has written a single word, somehow, about that I said now about Father Jankowski's interview and what he said about it in a statement to church authorities. No one has said a word the letter by Walesa, which he sent to all Western correspondents -- at least I had a note on the copy I received that it was for the information of all (?Western) correspondents. Why this sudden silence by the Western press? Well, for the reason that for years you have presented Father Jankowski and Lech Walesa as steadfast champions of the truth in an unimpeachable form worthy of the highest respect. It is therefore hard now to show their schoolboy prevarication and incompetent entanglement in a web of lies. There is one more reason: Father Jankowski and Lech Walesa, the favorites of the Western press, now are calling your colleague a fabricator, gentlemen Western correspondents. Father Jankowski is defending his skin at someone else's expense, at the expense of the professional honor of editor Boeck from Vienna. You understand today, ladies and gentlemen Western journalists, that the same thing can happen to you at any moment, for each one of you could and may convey the words of Father Jankowski and his colleague Walesa and tomorrow be declared a fabricator, if it suits Father Jankowski. Each one of you, too, after coming out of the vicarage at St Brygida's can discover in the church of St Brygida's that Father Jankowski has never seen you before. (By the way?), during that same mass on 14 April, the celebrant, Father Janowski, stated that the president of the regional court in Gdansk, giving a verbal justification of the verdict pronounced on Tadeusz (Hinc) and Lech (Orzeszko), allegedly said to the defendants, and I quote: Now you know how much a mass in St Brygida's church costs; that is to say, participation in the mass. I state that Father Jankowski is again telling untruths. The chairman of the panel of judges did not say those words or any words like them. The president of the voivodship court in Gdansk has ascertained, after asking participants in the public hearing, that words of this kind were not uttered.

ATTACK ON LIBYA 'OUTRAGEOUS ACT' OF TERRORISM

LD151648 Warsaw PAP in English 1240 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Outrageous Act of State Terrorism -- (by PAP journalist)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 15: Reports by news agencies on air raids conducted by American planes on residential districts of the major cities of Libya -- Tripoli and Benghazi -- have shocked the Polish and international public opinion. This unprecendented act of barbaric state piracy constitutes a violation of all international principles, including the fundamental principles that were codified in the U.N. Charter at the time of victory of civilization over Nazism and militarism in the Second World War. The signature of the United States has been put under these principles, too.

American leaders seem to have forgotten that the contemporary world -- in keeping with the principles of the United Nations charter, too -- has far departed from the time of the 19th century colonialism and that the gunboat diplomacy is gone for good.

This outrageous, genocidal act of state terrorism of which Libya has become an object will meet -- as it justly deserves -- with condemnation of the entire civilized world. Similarly, Libya, which is experiencing extremely dramatic moments in its history, will meet with solidarity of nations.

Politburo Expresses 'Unease'

LD151808 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has met. It examined the state of and prospects for the development of culture, and tasks resulting from the cultural policy of the party and the state. The concept of a review using the method of verification of posts at work, and structure of state and economic administration, was discussed.

The Politburo expressed deep indignation and unease at the attacks by the U.S. air force on themain Libyan cities and fully expressed solidarity with the Libyan nation. The Politburo supported the universal demands for an end to the aggression.

Reagan Aim: Domestic Support

LD151045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Last night the United States carried out aggression against Libya. Grzegorz Wozniak reports:

President Reagan called the night air attack on Libya an act of self-defense by the United States and threatened further military action against Tripoli. For the second time in the history of the 40th presidential term of office, the United States carried out open aggression against a sovereign and independent state. The action on Grenada 3 years ago was aimed at consolidating Ronald Reagan's position at the beginning of his term of office. The present action is intended, inter alia, to support the President's position in his final years in office.

Effect on 'Atlantic Solidarity'

LD152017 Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 15 Apr 86

[By PAP Middle Eastern commentator Tadeusz Jackowski]

[Text] Warsaw, April 15: After ten days of threats, concentration of a powerful fleet, the Washington administration decided on a final move. It set in motion physical force in the role of usurpatory judge, posing for a defender of civilization against the "terrorist threat" and thus violating not only fundamental laws binding in international relations but even the will of its own allies and a part of American public opinion.

The air attack was launched only several hours after the meeting held by foreign ministers of European Community that called on Washington to avoid military actions and addressing an appeal for "restraint of all the sides concerned." The call from European capitals had no effect and lawlessness, illegal actions of the Reagan administratio materialized.

It is for this community to assess, to what extent has the "Atlantic solidarity" been jeopardized. Nevertheless, the world opinion has the full right to make an evaluation implying that the British Government acted in a vassal's manner giving permission for American planes to take off from British airports. Thus, the consequences of the attack must burden the British Conservative government with complicity in the act of overt aggression. It is becoming ever more obvious, since Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe absolved Reagan by defending the "right decision."

The Middle East observers and the international opinion alike, could not miss the fact that France and Spain had denied U.S. bombers the right to fly over their territories.

The attack on Libya comes as a continuation of this policy of the U.S. that assumes resort to force, whenever it finds it necessary, in any spot in the world. The bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi is only one link in the increasingly long chain covering Latin America and Middle East. The Arab opinion, despite all the differences, gives full support to Libya. Solidarity with Libya acquires depth also because of the fact that the U.S. fully accepted identical methods used by Israel against Arab countries.

The Polish opinion cannot be indifferent to an act of aggression and violence because of historica., moral and political reasons. The view of destroyed cities is a reflection of our own history and the launched against a country we are tied with by links of friendship and broad economic cooperation. Thousands of Poles take part in the construction of the new Libyan state and this fact alone defines our attitude to the victim and to the aggressor.

Poland, the socialist states and almost all Western European states have an interest in protecting the Mediterranean region from convulsive shocks -- in the name of international peace. Condemnation of the aggressor and solidarity with the attacked Libyan nation must be obvious.

Noted British Involvement

LD152243 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Thatcher's consent for Americans to use their bases on British territory to conduct a barbarous invasion against Libya is surprising. It is the more surprising because Thatcher earlier showed reserve toward the U.S.-Libyan conflict.

The F-111 bombers have returned to their places of deployment in Great Britain. One can suspect that the British authorities must have been informed earlier about the plans for aggression against Libya. Thatcher agreed to them, although British public opinion warned against the danger of getting involved in a war confrontation.

Tripoli Reaction Cited

LD151216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The United States last night carried out an [attack] against Libya. After the attack President Ronald Reagan delivered a radio and television address to the nation.

The United States continues to accuse Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of sowing terrorism in the world, though they have no proof. However, this is a convenient pretext for aggression against Libya. The BBC reports what is happening in London, as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, although with reluctance, agreed to the use of F-111 bombers from bases on British territory. No wonder Tripoli Radio describes the bombing as joint Anglo-American aggression.

POLAND RECEIVES SOVIET LOANS FOR 11 PROJECTS

AU261924 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The government team for promoting economic cooperation with the USSR has discussed the implementation of the Polish-Soviet accord providing for cooperation in creating new production capacities and in completing the construction, reconstruction, and modernization of Polish enterprises. The accord was signed by Premiers Z. Messner and N. Ryzhkov during Z. Messner's recent visit to the USSR.

The accord lists 11 projects that will be constructed or modernized with the help of the Soviet loan of 675 million transfer rubles, which has been granted to Poland on favorable interest and repayment conditions and which will be principally repaid with the goods and services produced by the increased production capacities created by the accord.

To enable us to pay for the necessary import of machines and equipment from capitalist countries, the USSR has also granted us a loan in convertible currencies. Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, was in the chair.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED ON DEBT RESCHEDULING

AU101438 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 10 (AFP) -- Foreign bankers and officials from the Handlowy National Bank of Poland have failed to reach agreement on rescheduling the country's debt owed to foreign creditor banks, sources close to the talks said here Thursday after two days of discussions. They said the talks centered on the reimbursement this year of 4.2 billion dollars owed by Poland under former rescheduling accords dating from 1981.

Polish negotiators have said the country would encounter serious problems in making such a payment, as they expect a surplus this year of only 2.2 billion dollars in the vissible trade balance and from services and financial transfers.

FURTHER REPORTS ON LIBYA SITUATION, REACTION

Ceausescu Message to Reagan

AU151417 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In connection with the U.S. bomb attack against Libya, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu has addressed a message to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan. This morning president of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Roger Kirk, the ambassador of the United States to Bucharest, in connection with the particularly serious situation that has been created in the Mediterranean. On behalf of the government and people of Romania, the president of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, addressed a message directly to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, through the U.S. ambassador. The message asserts that the Romanian people are extremely concerned about the U.S. air strike on the capital city of Libya, an independent country and member of the United Nations. Romania considers this attack an unjustified aggression against an independent and sovereign people. This military action caused great material damage and numerous victims have been registered among the Libyan population and foreign citizens living in the country.

The Romanian Embassy itself was damaged and four of its members were injured. In connection with this fact, Romania reserves the right to point out in particular to the United States that it is entirely responsible for the damage caused to the Romanian Embassy.

In connection with the air strike on the Libyan capital, Romania believes that this is a serious violation of the norms of international law, of interstate relations, and of the principles of the UN Charter. The problems existing between the United States and Libya must not be solved through military force but through negotiations.

In view of the serious situation that has been created, the president of the SR Of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, appealed to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, on behalf of the Romanian people, to take all the measures to halt new strikes or military actions against Libya. Romania's president expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration and President Ronald Reagan personally will understand the deep concern of the Romanian people, as well as of all the people of the world, about the great tension created as a result of the U.S. strike and the need to act to solve problems through negotiations and to achieve peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe, and throughout the world. As far as Romania is concerned, it is ready to make its full contribution to solving all problems solely through negotiations in the spirit of understanding, cooperation, and peace.

To the U.S. ambassador's attempts to justify the military action against Libya, the Romanian president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu replied that it is difficult to evoke the right to self-defence in order to attack an independent and sovereign country. No justification can be accepted for these strikes on the pretext of fighting terrorism. Romania has spoken out and continues to speak out against any acts of terrorism; all the more it condemns state terrorism. Terrorism cannot be fought with new terrorist actions. Romania is ready to discuss the issues of terrorism through ways which prove to be most effective, including within the United Nations, in order to put an end to such actions.

Political Solution Urged

AU152018 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Following up on the information from early this morning on the very dangerous further aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean, we have also been the witnesses of the disquiet and concern that has spread throughout the globe as further and further details emerged on the bombing by the U.S. aviation against Libya and on its consequences.

Justifiably and in conformity with its well-known consistent and principled position, Romania has viewed this attack as an unjustified aggression and as a serious violation of the norms of international law and of the provisions of the UN Charter and has staunchly renewed its appeal for solving problems by negotiations to achieve peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Taking into considerations the serious risks and the unforeseeable implications of the particularly grave situation that has been created, the President of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, has appealed on behalf of the Romanian people to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to take all necessary measures to halt further bombing or military actions against Libya. It is Socialist Romania's well-knwon conviction -- which is in fact supported by untiring activity -- that problems between states in the current international situation cannot be solved by force, which can only lead to an escalation of conflicts.

Thus, in our country's view it is absolutely necessary to intensify actions to eliminate all sources of conflict and to prevent the emergence of new sources; it is necessary to solve interstate problems, no matter what their nature, exclusively by political means and negotiations. More than ever before, lucid reasoning, realism, and refraining from acts that aggravate the situation, which is very disquieting in any case, are required so that events do not become uncontrollable.

Our country's consistent position has thus clearly and positively been reasserted in the assurance given by President Nicolae Ceausescu, namely, that as far as Romania is concerned, it is ready to make its full contribution to resolving any kind of problems through negotiations alone in the spirit of understanding, cooperation, and peace.

Warsaw Pact Envoys Briefed

AU151853 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The ambassadors of the Warsaw Pact member-countries accredited to our country were invited to the RCP Central Committee Headquarters today. They were briefed -- in order to inform the party and state leaderships of their countries -- on Romania's position and considerations in connection with the grave situation that has been created in the Mediterranean as a result of the military actions by the United States against Libya.

For the same purpose, the chiefs of diplomatic missions of the other socialist countries accredited to Bucharest were also invited. The ambassadors of European Mediterranean countries were invited to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today, as were the ambassadors of non-Mediterranean NATO countries, of Arab and other countries in the area, of neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe, and the ambassadors of some African and Asian countries.

Within this framework, the position of the government of the SR of Romania in connection with the U.S. bombing of Libya was presented and the Romanian people's deep concern about this aggression against an independent and sovereign state was expressed.

The need to do everything to overcome this particularly dangerous situation created in that area was stressed, as was the need to halt the military actions of the United States, and to respect the independence and sovereignty of Libya. Romania reaffirmed its position of actively cooperating with all states and peace-loving forces everywhere, eliminating the use or threat of force in the international arena, proceeding to resolving problems between the two countries by peaceful means and negotiations, and ensuring peace and security in the Mediterranean and thoroughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZHELNIKOV

AU141318 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of romania, today received USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, at the latter's request. On this occasion, the sides had a talk which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

TOTU RECEIVES SOVIET PLANNING OFFICIAL LAKHTIN

AU141305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1136 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on April 14 V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, now visiting Romania. During the interview they emphasized the possibilities at hand to develop further the good relations of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the USSR.

OPREA, VADUVA MEET IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU141944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on April 14 between the governmental economic delegations of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy premier, and by Masud Roqani-Zanjani, Iranian plan and budget minister. An assessment is made of the current stage of the economic ties between Romania and Iran, of the prospects of expanding and boosting them on various planes, of developing cooperation in fields of mutual interest, of increasing commercial exchange on mutually profitable bases.

On Monday in the afternoon, the Iranian plan and budget minister met with Ilie Vaduva, Romanian foreign affairs minister. The same day the Iranian minister had an interview with Ion Constantinescu, minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee. During their talk they approached questions relating to the growth of the two countries' economic links, as well as aspects of the current international life.

ARGENTINE DELEGATION MEETS MINISTERS DUMA, ANDREI

AU141832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- The members of an Argentine Parliamentary delegation led by Roberto Pascual Silva, first vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, had successive interviews, on April 14, with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Nicolae Andrei, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. They approached questions relating to a growth of Romanian-Argentine collaboration in various fields of activity, ways and means to deepen and diversify bilateral economic cooperation and expand the two countries' commercial exchanges. They also approached problems of the present-day international situation.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYA

Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD152135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic has sent a message on behalf of the presidency to President of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Col' Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message relates to the latest aggressive attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Presidium Scores Attack

AU151658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation has most sharply denounced the brutal violent action by the United States against sovereign and nonaligned Libya. Mihailo Svabic, president of the Presidium of the Veterans Federation, says:

[Begin recording] The Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, on behalf of all the veterans of the Yugoslav national liberation war, requests the U.S. Government to stop the aggression at once. It appeals to the American people and all the democratic and peace-loving forces in the United States and in other countries, especially to their veterans organizations, to do everything in their power to stop and to prevent a further use of armed force and of the fierce pressure which the United States is so mercilessly applying against Libya and its people. On this occasion, the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation against stresses that the use of military force, pressure, and terrorism to solve disputed problems has never been, and cannot be, a way of solving them. [end recording]

Military Targets Attacked

LD161026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tripoli, April 16 (TANJUG) -- After two sleepless nights, Tripoli was peaceful this morning. Last night, artillery fire echoed around the city, and powerful explosions were heard to its west and east. Although the U.S. has denied attacking Libya last night, the area of Janzur, some 30 kilometers west of Tripoli, was under fire at approximately 22:00, TANJUG correspondent Dejan Lukic reports. The attack was aimed at military targets in the area of the naval academy, which is still under construction. One bomb fell near the academy, near the quarters of workers of the Yugoslav enterprise "Energoprojekt," which is carrying out the construction work. A series of other bombs fell approximately one and a half kilometers further. The TANJUG correspondent claims there were no casualties among Energoprojekt's workers.

Pressure in Adriatic Feared

AU152100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Conversation between Nebojsa Jankovic, member of Belgrade radio's foreign desk, and commentator Milutin Milenkovic in the studio on 15 April -- recorded]

[Exceprts] [Jankovic] A number of Yugoslav citizens contacted our editorial offices today asking about workers working in Libya. All of Yugoslavia has good reason to worry about the approach of the conflict to the coasts of the Mediterranean countries in southern Europe. Colleague Milenkovic, let us try in some way to make an inventory of our worries in connection with the development of the situation.

[Milenkovic] Our first concern is our people there. There are about 16,000, according to data from January of this year. All our efforts should be directed so that their fate becomes clear as soon as possible. If they stay in the endagered zone, they should gather where they are in less danger and, if necessary, evacuation should be made possible for them. Let us hope this will not happen. But our first concern is human lives.

The second concern is that we have construction work there under contract valued at several billion dollars. The question now concerns the ability to pay for this work, the possibility of a regular flow of this whole business, and the delays that will probably arise to the detriment of our economy.

[Jankovic] Without any intention to be alarmist, we must notice that war is approaching the region where the Adriatic joins the Mediterranean.

[Milenkovic] You know how it is. The general concentration and general unrest in the Mediterranean also embraces the Adriatic as a very important sea. In the Adriatic, we have most significant and most attractive strategic ports for the whole Mediterranean basin.

[Jankovic] This means the strategic importance of the Adriatic.

[Milenkovic] The strategic importance of Boka and Sibenik and so forth. You must add our transit route: Yugoslavia lies along a very important transit route to the Mediterranean. It is the only nonaligned cuntry and the founder of the Nonaligned Movement. We are outside those bloc umbrellas. We want to preserve full sovereignty and a principled position, and in these circumstances we may find ourselves increasingly exposed, sandwiched between bloc pressure.

[Jankovic] In other words, others defend their alleged legitimate interests with arms, but we defend them with principles.

[Milenkovic] The rule always held in our diplomacy: We defend ourselves with our brains so that we do not have to defend ourselves with blood. Our entire nonaligned policy is directed toward it. The statement by our Presidency and all our efforts go in this direction.

Sundic Commentary

LD151639 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] By bombing Tripoli and Benghazi last night the United States gambled with the fate of world peace in the worst possible way. Reagan's decision to punish Libya undermines all hopes for a peaceful outcome to the Libyan-United States tension. The U.S. President decided to take a step which could lead to unforseeable consequences. It is in fact the question of state terrorism against a small nonaligned country and of violence which legitimizes the right of the more powerful one to tailor the destiny of other peoples and countries. Such obstinancy represents a challenge to the entire international public which is rightly horrified at what the United States did last night.

If the aim of the U.S. action was to eradicate international terrorism, as President Reagan is claiming, the move which the United States has made represnts a complete failure. Terrorism cannot be cured by terrorism, even if all the accusations against Libya were true, and they are probably not, because Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi had denounced them in the most resolute manner on several occasions. In any case no one has proved not even the U.S. President himself, the interference of Libya in the recent attack on a West Berlin discotheque, on which occasion three people died and over 200 were injured.

However, the United States did not need any concrete proof but only a motive in order to convey their intolerance against Libya and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi by means of violent force. This is in fact a Vietnamese recipe which the United States paid for very dearly by both human lives and prestige. The U.S. concept of international terrorism, in particular the state one, is faulty to such an extent that it is not worth talking much about it. It is sufficient to recall the Israeli terrorism against the Palestinian people which the United States not only failed to condemn, but also supported in one way or another. When the Israeli aircraft bombed the headquarters of the PLO in Tunisia last year the United States, lack consistency in this respect. For them terrorism is also that which it could never be -- the struggle of oppressed people for national and social liberation, in this particular case the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against Israeli aggression and occupation; to say nothing about the occupation of Grenada and daily threats against Nicaragua. Let us also recall that the fascist regime in Chile is spared all this.

The consequences of the U.S. attack on Libya can be manyfold, especially when it is the question of the Mediterranean and further afield. Washington has undermined in the crudest way the efforts of the world public directed towards the peaceful solution of the conflict with Libya. Judging by everything, if these attacks continue hopes for the improvement of Soviet-United States relations will also be undermined because one should not forget that a conflict on a larger scale in the Mediterranean could endanger all the foundations on which the already fragile peace in this part of the world is based. Faced with such danger the world must condemn the U.S. aggression, because no intelligent or reasonable person could overlook the fact that such a big and powerful force distributes justice, as did the United States by bombing and killing innocent people in Tripoli and Benghazi, with the aim of destroying a legitimate system which does not please it.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO ARRIVES FOR TALKS 15 APR

LD152308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- Finnish President Dr Mauno Koivisto today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the Yugoslav State Presidency. At Belgrade airport, the guest from Finland was welcomed and greeted by Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and other Yugoslav officials.

Talks With Vlajkovic

LD152318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Finnish top-level talks opened in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon in an atmosphere of cordiality, openness and understanding. In the course of the meeting which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours the president of the SFRY Presidency, Radovan Vlajkovic and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto exchanged views about the possible ways of promoting bilateral cooperation which, in both sides' views, is developing favorably. Presidents Vlajkovic and Koivisto established that there are no outstanding issues in relations between the two countries. It was emphasized that the meetings between Presidents Tito and Kekkonen considerably contributed to the establishment and development of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland.

Economic relations between the two countries, however, lag behind political relations. The value of last year's trade amounted to a mere 22 million dollars [not specified] which does not reflect the existing possibilities nor the two countries' wishes. It is expected that during the talks the two sides will discuss concrete proposals for promoting economic cooperation. In reference to international topics most attention was devoted to the current trend in Europe, the CSCE process, world trouble spots, international economic and other problems.

The latest developments in the Mediterranean also attracted the two presidents' attention. Deep concern was expressed over the U.S. bombing of Libya and emphasis was placed on the possible danger of such a method becoming practice in international relations. In the same context the two presidents sharply condemned terrorism in all its aspects.

Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned and Finland as a neutral country will continue to cooperate successfully on the international scene. It was stated that the nonaligned and neutral countries could be an important factor of the confidence building between the East and the West.

The Finnish president briefed his hosts about Finland's activity on the international scene. Radovan Vlajkovic briefed his guests about the nonaligned countries' activities in safeguarding peace and equitable international economic and political cooperation. He also made reference to the most important aspects of Yugoslavia's international activity and its relations with the neighboring countries.

Yugoslav-Finnish top-level talks continue.

Dinner Speeches

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[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, this evening in the Palace of the Federation gave an official dinner in honor of Dr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland and his wife. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

After he had welcomed President Koivisto and his wife once again and wished them a pleasant stay in our country, President Vlajkovic, said among other things: "Friendship between Yugoslavia and Finland is not only a lucky circumstance, but a logical consequence. We have cherished it through joint efforts, cooperation, comprehensive communication between our people, on reliable bases of respect, confidence, mutual use. Past meetings between Kekkonen and Tito always used to give new dimensions to our relations, as well as new warmth.

"Continuing this work with you in the same spirit, we are continuing a tradition open to all future challenges and capable of facing them. I speak from deep conviction. Jointly acquired experience must orient us only in the direction of friendship and cooperation. These are the bases on which you also put a personal mark, putting your diverse activity in the service of precisely such relations between Finland and the widest circle of countries in the world".

Continuing his toasts Vlajkovic stressed that bilateral cooperation has gone beyond bilateral frameworks and said that in the spirit of this realization, it is necessary to make further efforts in order to make use of all potential which could be used to mutual benefit. It is necessary that the economies of the two countries establish links at a better, higher level and on a long-term basis.

In this connection Vlajkovic concluded: "Our objective possibilities are still greater by far than what we have explored and used. There is no doubt that the governments of our two countries must give to this every support and stimulus. Linked by a shared conviction that they can strengthen their independence only while remaining outside the world blocs, Yugoslavia and Finland have similar visions of the world and of paths leading to these visions, which they support, each country in its own conditions, with its own specific characteristics and orientations.

"Reaching agreements and implementing cooperation between countries are simply the only acceptable alternatives for nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Finland. Conviction about the necessity of detente and increasingly wider cooperation on the same continent, in past years directed us towards joint work at all stages of the CSCE.

"Looking back at the 10 years since [Helsinki] Final Act, at the period of enormous challenges for European peace and security, the years of dangerous exacerbation and propagandist competition which followed, I can only say that it was precisely the interest, expressed in the spirit and letter of Helsinki, which managed to preserve the CSCE process, vital for Europe and the world. An effective role in this was played by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries, steadily constructing the bridges of approaches, erecting them at places where the banks often seem unbridgeable."

Vlajkovic went on to say: "Europe cannot allow itself to become a scene for new confrontation, nor can it allow such a significant indication of detente, which the Geneva summit presented, remain a missed opportunity.

The world is subjected to too strong a pressure from the bloc divisions and exclusions, accumulated distrust and competition. The protagonists of armament, in their endless race, increasingly create more cycles and spaces for their arms. There are hotbeds of crisis, the use of force and local wars as a constant threat of much wider conflicts. There is also the escalation of terrorism, in all of its aspects, which threatens the lives of people, peace and security of countries."

Commenting on the tension in the Mediterranean Vlajkovic stressed: "I am urged to point out that the latest exacerbation in the territory of the Near East and the Mediterranean, the direct use of military force by the United States against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent and nonaligned Libya have been received with the greatest concern in Yugoslavia. Such actions directly threaten security and stability in the Mediterranean and could have unforeseeable consequences for peace in the world. The use of force and military interventions in international relations is neither acceptable nor can they be a device to tackle any kind of military problem. It is the duty of the international community in this dangerous moment to seek solutions through constructive and urgent actions which respect the legitimate interests of life in peace and security for all nations of this long-standing critical area.

"In brief, problems and crises today have a universal dimension. We all inevitably share the same destiny. The economic chasm which has divided the world into the North and the South, over which alien models and forms of neocolonialist exploitations are being imposed, really threatens a neocolonial confrontation. The stability and economic equilibrium of the world cannot be achieved only through assistance for alleviating poverty, but primarily through cooperation for development. Developing countries should be given support, but also conditions should be created to enable them to become the true partners of the developed. Without this we shall all together step over the narrow line which divides us from new abysses.

"With such beliefs and together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is within the limits of its possibilities, developing a wide international activity as part of the preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. We consider it our own, and joint responsibility, that the summit should be a successful one and point out options which nonaligned countries work for and support through their overall policy. And above all, that it should make its own contribution to efforts towards building a better world in which all countries and nations, as independent and equitable subjects, would enjoy the fruits of a stable and just peace and their own security."

Having expressed gratituted for his host's warm toast, Finnish President Koivisto emphasized, in his toast, that relations between Finland and Yugoslavia were traditionally good. The two countries are linked with mutual friendship and understanding.

Koivisto went on to say the following: "We, in Finland, have a high opinion of Yugoslavia's foreign nonaligned policy. This year will mark the 25th anniversary of the first conference of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade which was presided over by the esteemed statesman President Tito.

"The Nonaligned Movement has been developing over the last 25 years and has now become an important factor in international politics. Finland has for a long time been following the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and has taken part in its conferences as an observer. We agree with your view that small and medium-size countries must not allow themselves to be overwhelmed by the trends in the international politics.

They must, according to the possibilities -- their resources and ability -- strive to achieve concrete results in international cooperation while at the same time consolidating the foundation of their existence. The great powers bear special responsibility for the future of the world. "It is agreeable to see that in relations between the two leading powers initial steps towards a new dialogue have been made. The Geneva conference itself is a significant move towards security in the world."

The Finnish president went on to say that the arms race was the most discouraging factor in the development of the international situation. Weapons do not strengthen anybody's security and nuclear weapons are the greatest danger looming over mankind.

"In our view the main objective of disarmament process is to achieve a total nuclear testing ban. Restraining from these tests would contribute to the efforts designed to achieve this objective. We are concerned over the future development in the international situation if the USSR and the United States fail to reach an agreement regarding the efforts to prevent the arms race from escalating into space and to stop it on earth. The use of space for military purposes should be limited to those projects which could contribute to disarmament and strategic stability," Koivisto said.

Speaking about the situation in northern Europe, the Finnish president said: "The fact that the Nordic countries are nonnuclear is an important factor in preserving stability in northern Europe. In our view, if the existing situation is further consolidated through favorable arrangements the security of everybody would be enhanced. We launched our initiative to have a nuclear-free zone in Nordic countries with this in mind.

It is our opinion that the nuclear-free zones are an important instrument of strengthening one's territorial security. We are following with interest the discussion in connection with the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The developments in Europe which resulted from the CSCE and within which Finland and Yugoslavia cooperate successfully are of particular importance to us."

Turning his attention to the role of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, President Koivisto stressed, inter alia, that "the role of the neutral and nonaligned countries at all stages of the CSCE process was significant. These countries could make a considerable contribution to security and cooperation in Europe. The neutral and nonaligned countries' active involvement confirms that the CSCE is not a forum of [word indistinct] but the forum for cooperation of 35 independent states. Finland and Yugoslavia are expected to make a constructive contribution at all CSCE conferences."

Speaking about bilateral cooperation the Finnish president said: "There are no problems in Finnish-Yugoslav unilateral political relations. However, there is still enough scope for further promoting trade and economic cooperation. We must direct our efforts towards establishing a network of contacts between our firms and the ways which would lead to continued cooperation. I believe that the delegation of businessmen accompanying me will make positive steps in that direction."

Ending his toast President Koivisto noted the very satisfactory results achieved in the development of relations in the sphere of culture, arts and tourism. Before the dinner started Presidents Radovan Vlajkovic and Mauno Koivisto exchanged decorations. The dinner was attended by Yugoslavia's prominent socio-political personalities and members of the Finnish delegation.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECIDES TO INCREASE MEMBERS

AU150955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] At its session held the day before yesterday, the LCY Central Committee made the decision to again increase the number of the top party organ. Zivojin Jerotijevic spoke on that occasion:

The idea of also constituting the LCY conference as an LC organ has resulted in the decision made last December to reduce the number of members of the future Central Committee from 165 to 129. This initiative was founded on the view that the Central Committee should be considerably rejuvenated and made more operational, to which, as it was then assessed, the reduction in the number of members would also contribute. The conference would be given the role of some kind of political corrective and would meet at least once a year. It was also thought that having a larger number of cadres from the national liberation struggle in the conference itself would ensure revolutionary continuity in the top party organs.

After consultations and debate at the Central Committee plenum, the draft amendments to the LCY Statute nevertheless accepted the solution according to which the conference will not be an LCY organ in the future either, but a form of party organization and activity, as it has been so far. Therefore, at the moment when the reasons that justified a reduction in the number of the Central Committee members were dropped, there was actually no need to leave in force a solution based on a different concept. All the more so because the decision to reduce the number of members of the top party leadership, to a certain extent, narrowed down the room for having a larger number of representative of workers, young people, and women. It is true that there were also other reasons which motivated members of the LCY Central Committee from the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina at the last session, and its members from the LC's of Serbia, Vojvodina, the Kosovo at the session before the last to demand that the decision to reduce the number of top Yugoslav party members be reexamined. There was, in the first place, the need to ensure such national representation in the Central Committee -- apart from social, class, and generational representation -- as would be more in accord with the national structure of the membership than before.

The reasons that led to the change of the decision adopted 3 months ago are acceptable to a great extent. However, there is the feeling that one could have waited until the draft LCY Statute is endorsed first, with the place and role of the party conference precisely provided for. By soing so, one would certainly avoid the misunderstandings and various interpretations of the real meaning that exists in the public with regard to the reduction or increase in the number of Central Committee members.

To tell the truth, the return to the existing solution could lead to certain difficulties. We can recall, namely, that central and provincial committees have already established the lists of possible candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee on the basis of broad and democratic debate at the party grassroots. The fact that until 2 days ago, one counted on a smaller number in the Central Committee -- 15 members from each republican LC organization, and 10 members from each provincial organization and the LC organization in the Yugoslav people's Army -- considerably affected the number of proposed candidates. Nevertheless, the lists were expanded by five candidates on average, except for Kosovo where the number of nominated candidates was exactly the same as the number that were to be elected. In this new situation, however, where LC organizations in republics send 20 members each, and provincial organizations and the one in the Army send 15, there arises the question of obeying the statutory obligation to nominate a larger number of members than the number to be elected at republican congress and provincial conferences.

There are two possibilities: to select a number of people from the list of appointed candidates without an election, or to expand the list of candidates by an additional procedure. There is not too much time, however: The series of party meetings begins in 15 days with the 10th congress of the LC of Slovenia. Therefore the political action must be quick and something which is particularly important, rather thorough. For just as speed cannot be an obstacle for the support to be given to cadres who most deserve it, so thoroughness must be a barrier for those who have already been denied that support at the sessions of republican and provincial LCY committees.

SERB, MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION FROM PRISTINA INCREASING

LD131828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the municipality of Pristina, not only is not on the decline, but has significantly intensified recently. In the last 3 months alone, figures from the Municipal Commission for Halting the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins show that 241 members of these nations have left Pristina. This is 85 persons more than in the same period last year. Of this figure, 20 families and 57 family members have left their hearths. The greatest emigration was registered in February, when 106 persons of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality, made up of 13 families with 37 members, left the municipality of Pristina. At a recent meeting of the sociopolitical structures of this settlement, it was stated that 16 houses were sold in Kosovo Polje last month. Otherwise, last year 732 persons of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Pristina -- 64 families with 178 members. In the past emigration has especially increased in the second half of the year; last year 445 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities emigrated during that period. It should still be recalled that from 1981 to 1985 more than 7,000 Serbs and Montenegrins left this municipality, which has meant a reduction in the number of resident-members of these nations, compared to the 1981 census, by over 14 percent.

There is encouragement from the fact that in the last 3 years, 719 Serbs and Montenegrins returned to the municipality of Pristina. Of these, 465 are persons who moved into this environment for the first time, although there are no figures about where they came from. Only last year 270 Serbs and Montenegrins returned, 150 of whom found employment. The commission has received 95 more requests to return, which are still waiting a decision because, as a rule, employment must be found before they return.

Also worrying is the increasingly pronounced phenomenon of the purchase and sale of immovables. According to the commission's statistics, last year alone 102 contracts for the purchase or sale of houses and lots were negotiated, in which the buyers were members of the Albanian nationality and the sellers were Serbs and Montenegrins. The largest number of buyers were from the Pristina municipality, as many as 81, 14 from other Kosovo municipalities, and 7 from other environments outside Kosovo. This figure is not final because a number of sale or purchase contracts have not been certified with the competent organs, the whole business being conducted "in private" instead. The facts also indicate that, although the legal regulations stipulate that work organizations have the right to priority in the purchase of immovables compared to a private individual, so far, not one case of an agricultural or other organization coming forward as a buyer in some disputed cases has been recorded. This relates to those cases where the purchase or sale could have harmful consequences and accelerate the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, by buyers from other environments moving in such as, let us say, happened in the village of Batuse.

Official organs also know that at the moment over 500 households of Serb and Montenegrin nationality living in the Pristina municipality have either building plots or houses outside Kosovo. On the other hand, the interest of members of these nationalities in building houses or cattle farms and opening other premises for the development of the craft industry is quite negligible. The information is also interesting that during the past 5 years the Serbs and Montenegrins have swapped 136 flats in social ownership with people of Albanian nationality living outside Kosovo. In most cases these transactions are accompanied by "fat" compenstions paid to those people who come to live in Pristina.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ORGANS ASSESS SECURITY, KOSOVO

LD142141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee today at a joint session discussed some topical questions of the political and security sitiation in the republic. They assessed the situation as being characterized by the positive political attitude of working people and citizens, their firm orientation for our way of socialist self-managing development, and by the readiness to eliminate topical economic problems through strengthened efforts and reliance on our own forces. Such an orientation has manifested itself in the recent elections and the complete succes in raising a public loan for additional productive employment.

According to a report from the session, the Presidency and the Presidium established concrete tasks on further strengthening the political and security situation and on realizing the tasks of development and economic policy. Stress was laid on the necessity of strengthening activities on realizing the objectives of socioeconomic development, and stimulating mobilization on the realization of the established plans of production and exports.

It is necessary to undertake energetic action for the rationalization of the entire social superstructure and its more effective work. The rationalization of network, better organization and more effective work, together with certain distribution within the framework of general and common expenditure, represent the only possibility for improving the material position of social activities, primarily in the areas of education and health.

The Presidency and the Presidium judged that all manifestations of nationalism and other forms of hostile activity should be hindered energetically through preventive action and organized activity. In this connection they established tasks for the system of social self-protection and society as a whole.

The Presidency and the Presidium stressed in particular the significance of maximal sociopolitical involvement in consistent realization of the League of Communists' platform on Kosovo and in the speedier realization of problems caused by counterrevolutionary activity. In this context, they stressed immediate and long-term tasks of state and sociopolitical organs and organizations, organizations of associate labor and all organized socialist forces in Bosnia-Hercegovina on making contribution toward improving the conditions and further consolidating the situation in Kosovo.